FAM
CON-5

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/conklingproschfa0000thom

FAM
CON-5

Conkling-Prosch Family,

with some reference

to the

Dotter, Roe, Reynolds, Brooks,

Mapes, Elder, McCarver

and other

connections.

Donation

Thomas Wickham Prosch

Seattle
General Lithographing & Printing Co.
1909

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 75309
SEATTLE, WA 98125-0309

KING COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Conkling-Frosch Family,

with some reference

to the

Potter, Fox, Reynolds, Brooks,

Mapes, Rider, McCarver

and other

connections.

Thomas Wickham Frosch

Seattle
General Lithographing & Printing Co.
1909

15

TO my Father and Mother — Charles Prosch and Susan Conkling Prosch —This Family Record is Affectionately Dedicated.

Thomas W. Prosch

The author acknowledges his obligations for suggestions and other valuable assistance in the preparation of the matter in this volume to Henry W. Conklin, of Rochester, N. Y.; to Frank J. Conklin, of Jersey City, N. J.; to Egbert S. Conkling, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Mrs. Georgie Thompson Carpenter, of Monroe, N. Y.; to the late Abram S. Dotter, of Philadelphia, Penn.; and to the late William Reynolds Hoyt, of Augusta, Illinois. Much other assistance was obtained from the published records of the States of New York and Massachusetts; and from the Horton Genealogy, Griffin's Long Island Journal, Hedge's Easthampton, Mallmann's Shelter Island, and Freeland's History of Monroe.

THE CONKLING-PROSCH FAMILY

CONTENTS

Page.

The Conklings in Massachusetts 7
The Conklings at Southold 15
The Conklings of Easthampton 28
The Conklings at Shelter Island 39
The Conklings in the Revolutionary War 45
The Conklings of Orange County 61
Charles Prosch and Family 80
Genealogy 124

ILLUSTRATIONS

Page.

Charles Prosch in 1855 6
Sylvester Conkling House 68
Charles Prosch in 1892 79
Dotter Homestead in Pennsylvania 82
Susan Conkling Prosch and Daughter in 1855 88
Susan Conkling Prosch and Granddaughter in 1880 89
Steilacoom in 1861 98
Charles Prosch in 1890 102
Susan Conkling Prosch in 1890 103
St. Peter's, Tacoma's First Church 107
Charles Prosch in 1895 110
St. Mark's Church, Seattle 111
Charles Prosch in 1905 113

CHARLES PROSCH IN 1855,
(From an old Daguerreotype.)

THE CONKLINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS

THE Plymouth Colony having attained a measure of success, others in England, of the same or similar religious inclinations, were moved to follow the example there set, and by the erection of establishments in America make for themselves homes and secure for themselves religious freedom and relief from persecution. With these ideas in mind the Massachusetts Company was organized, a charter was obtained from the Crown, and the rights of the Plymouth people were purchased to a portion of the country not needed or used by them.

In the summer of 1628 John Endicott, with about one hundred others, crossed the Atlantic, sailing from Weymouth; and after a long voyage cast anchor, in September, at a place they founded and named Salem, a place that soon became prominent in the affairs of the new world. The Company management was at first controlled in London, but after a few years the direction was transferred, Governor Winthrop bringing over the charter and opening in Salem the head office. There it remained until the greater growth and increasing importance of Boston demanded another change, when there was a second removal. The charter is carefully preserved in Boston to this day, being there regarded as a historic relic of priceless value.

The Massachusetts Colony included in its aims not only the settlement of the country, and incidentally the creation of trade and the making of money, but the religious welfare of the people as well. The fishing business was making headway, and it was thought to be a duty to keep the Church close to those engaged in it. In a broader way it was hoped also to benefit the Indians, among whom it was intended to do missionary work, to which the Company was further enjoined by the explicit terms of the Charter itself.

The people who came in the first days of Plymouth, Salem and Boston were substantially all Puritans. To some have been also given the additional name of Pilgrims.

In the beginning the Puritans were members of the Church of England, but they gradually drifted away, and soon became almost as bitterly opposed to the mother Church as they were to the Church of Rome. They were a plain, industrious people, educated above the average, full of determination and force, and moved by a sense of deep religious conviction. In them was the best material in the world for the making of a strong colony, state or nation. While they did the best they could from their standpoint, much that they did could not be approved in this later and more liberal period. Of these things, however, further consideration here will not be necessary.

The Company and the people of Salem engaged in various industries for the purpose of securing means of individual livelihood and of increasing the general prosperity. They cultivated the soil, they engaged in the fisheries, they traded with the Indians, and they speedily opened up commercial relations with the Frenchmen and Spaniards to their north and south. In a small way they also did some manufacturing. One of their most remarkable enterprises was the opening of a glass factory. Tho, of course, they would want some glass themselves, yet the quantity they would require would be very small. There could be practically no export trade, as other places could undoubtedly have their wants supplied more advantageously by the makers and shippers of Europe. Whatever the motives and ideas, the glass plant was set up at Salem, and men were brought over from England to run it. As far as known there were four of these men, namely: John Conkling, Ananias Conkling, Obadiah Holmes and Lawrence Southwick. It is not known exactly when they came, but they were there in 1638; in the records were termed proprietors at that time, and it is possible they were there in 1637 and maybe sooner. It is probable that in some way they were connected with the ownership of the works in the beginning; the word "proprietor," in the records, so indicating. With Holmes and Southwick this narrative has no more to do. With the Conklings it has. They were from Nottinghamshire, in the heart of England. It was Nottingham, it will be remembered, that the

first Pilgrims started from, those who went to Holland in 1607. The Puritans were strong there. The Conklings were of the kind to suit the Company and Colony. They were vigorous physically, sound mentally, courageous and determined, and able as any men to succeed as pioneers in New England. They were religious, too, deeply religious. The dangers and difficulties connected with the migration to America were understood at that time in England. Reports had come from Massachusetts Bay of the labors, trials, risks, losses, sufferings and fatalities there that were appalling, but the sturdy Puritans held not back on that account. They were the more resolved and set in consequence; they went over in increasing numbers, and the Conklings went with the host.

Returning to the glass works, it is evident from the colonial records that they were not a moneyed success. The Court at Boston, on the 10th of December, 1641, had placed upon its journal the order following:

It was voted that if the towne of Salem lend the glass men 30 £, they should be alowed it againe out of their next rate, & the glass men to repay it againe if the worke succeed, when they were able.

The glass factory continued in an unsatisfactory condition several years longer, as is shown by the following extract (spellings and abbreviations as in the original) from the printed record of the "Gennerall Courte" for the first day of the eighth month of the year 1645:

Upon ye petition of John Conklin and Ananias Conkling (who have been implied about ye glass worke, wch ye undrtakrs have for ye three years neglected) yt they might be freed from their engagement to ye formr undrtakrs, & left free to ioyne with such as will carry on ye works effectually, except ye formr undrtakrs will forthwith do ye same, the Cort conceive it very expedient (in regard to ye public interest) to grant this petition, provided yt if any of ye prties interested shall (upon timely notice) shew cause at ye next Qurter Cort, at Boston, wreupon ye magistrates shall iudge it equall yt ye cawse should have a furthr hearing yn ye full answere and determination of ye petition shalbe deferd to ye next Generall Corte, othrwise ye petitionrs shalbe at liberty, according to their desire.

Oct. 7th, 1645, "Ye Gennerall Courte" further passed upon the complaint of the Conklings, as follows:

In ansr to ye peticon of John Conklin and Annanias Conklin for the neglect of ye undertakers of ye glassworke these 3 yeeres past, either to be free to prvide for themselvs or to leave it of in regard of ye publicq interest, their request is granted, provided that if any of the prties interested shall, upon timely notice, shew cawse at ye next Qrtr Courte at Boston, whereupon ye magists shall judge it aequail yt ye cawse should have furthr hearing yn ye full ansr and determination of this peticon shalbe deferred to the next Gennerall Courte; otherwise the peticoners shal be at liberty according to their desire.

To use a modern word this was a "strike" on the part of the operatives. They were apparently bound to work when work offered, and could not escape the obligation without the consent of the Court. Little or no work offered, causing dissatisfaction, resulting in the petition for relief. The offer of the Conklings to take and operate the factory was probably a movement of the nature of the modern receivership. If accepted, the published official record does not show.

There is conflict in the reports of relationship between John and Ananias Conkling. In Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England Ananias is said to be "probably the son" of John. Elsewhere they are said to have been brothers, and this assertion is supposed by the writer to be correct. It is also said that they were the sons of Ananias, and were born and reared in Nottingham, England. There is question as to the derivation or origin of the name Conkling; some alleging that it was Irish, some Welsh, and some Dutch. The family name was spelled a dozen different ways prior to one hundred years ago. It was often used as in the foregoing, and about as often as Conklin, Conkelin and similarly with g as a termination. In rare instances K was used instead of C. The odd spellings, however, have disappeared during the past century, and seldom is the name now found other than as Conklin or Conkling. In this work the latter is given the preference. The experience of this family, in the matter of name, has found counterpart in that of many—probably most—other old families of English descent. At a time when there was little printing, were no newspapers, few books, almost no stationery, schools uncommon, and education of the meagrest character

among the masses; when the language itself was new and rapidly changing; when most women wrote marks for their names, and when men had daily use for guns and no use for pens, the people having progressed a few steps only from the conditions prevailing in the dark ages, it could not have been otherwise. In the present form there can be no objection to the name, and no object in further changes. Conkling as a surname is euphonious, expressive, dignified and honorable.

Ananias Conkling is reported to have been "a glass man" at Salem in 1638. That year, on the 25th day of the 4th month it was recorded in the book of land grants at Salem that:

It is ordered that Ananias Conclane and Willm Osborne shall have an acre apiece for house lotts.

On the 25th day of the 12th month of the same year appears in the book the following record:

Granted to Edmond Marshall 3 acres nere the 10 acre lott of Ananias Concline.

On the 19th day of the 6th month, of 1639:

At a genll towne meeting granted to Ananias Concklyn one acre nere unto his dwelling house.

On the 11th day of the 10th month, 1639:

Granted one acre more to Ananias Conclyn, and 2 acres apiece to the other tooe viz. Lawrence Southwick and Obadiah Holmes, each of them 2 acres to be added to theire former lotts.

On the 25th day of the 1st month, 1641:

Granted to Ananias Conclyn a yard conteyning 20 pole.

At a genall towne meeting the 27th day of the 12th month, 1642:

It is promised by the towne that the 8—that hath ben left by the court by the request of the town to Ananias Conclyne and other poore people shall be repayed the court at the next Indian corne harvest.

At a meeting of the 7 men the 30th day of the 3d month, 1649:

Granted unto John Conclyne, Ananias Conclyne and Thomas Scudder to each of them 4 acres to be laid out in the medow aforesaid.

These dates were of the old style, as were all dates at that time. The 25th of March was then the first day of the year; January, February and the forepart of March being of the year

previous. It was not uncommon then to name two years in connection with a date prior to March 25th, as Feb. 15th, 1637-8. Ananias was made a freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with one hundred eight other men, May 18th, 1642. A freeman in those days was equivalent to a citizen in these. All men could not be freemen. They had to be passed upon by the Church and Court. In 1631, on the 18th of May, at a general court holden at Boston it was determined that, for the preservation of the country by honest and good men, "noe man shalbe admitted to the freedom of this body polliticke but such as are members of some of the churches within the lymitts of the same." The oath of a freeman, tho changed from time to time, was a strong one, the taker usually acknowledging his fealty to the commonwealth, swearing by the great and dreadful name of the everliving God that he would support the same, submit to its laws and orders, practise no evil against it, and that in voting he would do so according to his own conscience for the public weal without respect or favor of other men.

Ananias was undoubtedly a man of enterprise. He shrank from nothing that other men undertook. He was married in the church of St. Peter's Parish, Nottingham, England, Feb. 23d, 1631, his wife being Mary Launder. They had six children, namely: John, Cornelius, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Lewis and Hester. He learned the glass making business and followed it in Massachusetts. He was a farmer, too, and evidently believed in the acquisition of lands. Nor did he neglect his duty as a citizen, for he became a freeholder at an early day. The Church received him, as the book of the First Church of Salem plainly shows, he and his family being connected therewith in 1639 and subsequently. His son Lewis is reported to have been baptised there in 1643, on the 30th day of the second month (April), and on the 7th day of the 12th month of 1650, Susan, supposed to have been his second wife, was received into membership. His son Benjamin is the first Conkling born (1641 at Salem) in America of whom we have knowledge. In or about 1651 or 1652 Ananias and most of his family removed to Long Island.

John Conkling was born about the year 1600, the exact date being unknown. That he was older than Ananias is reported but not proved. It may have been the other way. Their father

is said to have been Ananias, and this being true there were four Johns and four Ananiases among the Conklings of the first few generations. With them given names were Bible names, the first men being known chiefly as Ananias, John, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Jacob, David, Daniel, Samuel, Timothy, Thomas, Joseph and the like, better names, it may be said, than Peleg, Difficulty, Resolved, Consider, Fear, Silence, Captivity, Repentance and others of their kind given to the children of the period, often without regard to sex or sense. It may be assumed that Ananias was chosen as a name in remembrance of the one in the New Testament whose record was good rather than the one who has come down to us in connection with falsehood. John was married in Saint Peter's Church, Nottinghamshire, Jan. 24th, 1625, his wife being Elizabeth Alsaebrook. It is supposed they lived in England about ten years after marriage, the last positive occurrence there of which we have date being the birth of a son, in 1634. It is reported that they came to Boston the following year, but the first authentic account of the family is from Salem, early in 1638. Their children are said to have been John, Jacob, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Timothy. The baptism of Jacob and Elizabeth occurred on the 29th day of the 1st month of 1643. The records of Salem and Massachusetts do not have as much to say of John as of Ananias. He may have been more retiring. It does not appear that he was a freeholder, nor did he acquire land so early or so often. Possibly the records are at fault, there being more omissions in his case than in the other. John was one of the four "glassmen," whose enterprise was the first of its kind on the American continent. He also was a tiller of the soil, and is historically noted as a churchman. He became interested in the settlements to the south and west, and about the year 1650 made his home at Southold, Long Island, his family going with him, and being followed in 1653, or a year or two sooner maybe by Ananias Conkling and his family, all except one son, Cornelius.

Cornelius Conkling remained at Salem, where he died March 21st, 1668. He had two sons, Cornelius and William. It is supposed that Capt. Titus Conkling and Caesar Conkling, an enlisted man in Capt. Pilsbury's Company, both of whom took part in the Revolutionary War, on the side of their country—the only Conklings in the service from Massachusetts—were descendants of

Cornelius Conkling. Rev. Benjamin Conklin and his brother-in-law, William Henshaw, were of the patriots of 1775, Henshaw being compelled to seek safety in flight after the Boston tea party. Another of the supposed descendants of Cornelius was "John Concklan," who, with his family, was enumerated as residents of Boston in the census of 1790. The name is quite rare in Massachusetts history during the past two hundred years. One of the official entries in the Boston records is that of the arrival, on the 20th of March, 1764, of the sloop Williams, "Capt. Samuel Concklin," from New York, bringing three passengers. Mary, the widow of Cornelius Conkling, remarried in 1669, her second husband being Robert Starr, mariner, a widower with two children. His first wife, Susanna, died in 1665, their children being named Robert and Susanna after the parents. The second wife—the widow Conkling—was thriftily inclined. Before completing the matrimonial bargain she exacted from the old sailor a marriage portion of land, house and furnishings—a home. Capt. Starr, to all appearances, was a good provider and an affectionate parent. In March, 1671-72, he gave to Richard Moore and Philip Cromwell a deed of trust to certain property for the benefit of his children by the first marriage, and at his death in 1679, he being killed by Indians in King Philip's war, he left all that he then had to Mary for the maintenance of herself and their children, the latter consisting of three daughters—Mary, Sarah and Hannah —the last named being twins then six years of age.

The oldest son of Ananias is supposed to have been the John Conkling who led the family to the further west, he being at Flushing, near Brooklyn, in 1665, and at Rye, in Westchester County, ten years later, where he deeded his lands to John and Joseph Horton Feb. 27th, 1677. He was probably the same John Conkling, who was said in the census of 1698 to be a resident of Fordham, now a part of the city of New York, his wife being Mehitabel, and his children "Josuf, John, Mahetabell, and Chearrate" (Joseph, John, Mehitabel and Charity).

THE CONKLINGS AT SOUTHOLD

FIFTEEN years after Plymouth, and seven years after Salem, efforts were made by Englishmen and the British Government to extend their operations and control to the South and West, in the Connecticut river vicinity and on Long Island. To the Earl of Stirling was given a grant of much of the island, in 1635, and simultaneously to others a charter was given with lands and privileges on the North shore of the Sound. In the latter case Lion Gardiner, an Englishman with a Dutch wife, newly married, was sent over to take charge of the large establishment contemplated at the mouth of the Connecticut, known afterwards as Saybrook, in honor of Lords Say and Brook. After a prolonged stay in Boston, Gardiner, who was an engineer and architect, went on to his assigned field in 1636. There he remained three years, having war with the Indians and other troubles that caused him to tire of his office and send in his resignation. While there a son, named David, was born to the Gardiners, who was the first white child born in Connecticut. In looking up a new location Lion Gardiner selected an island of 3500 acres area, in a large bay at the east end of Long Island. He bought it from the Indians, had his purchase confirmed by Lord Stirling, and in 1639 moved upon it with his family. Naturally, the land became known as Gardiner's Island, and the water surrounding it became Gardiner Bay. Some years later they moved to East Hampton, on the larger island, to the south, and there he died in 1663, and his wife in 1665. During their thirty years of life in America they were people of deserved importance and prominence, figuring with distinguished honor in the early affairs of three states. Their daughter, Elizabeth, born Sept.

14th, 1641, was the first white child of British parentage in the State of New York. The descendants of the Gardiners have been people, noted in local and national history, who have done credit to their progenitors here referred to.

Following the Gardiners, who were the first of their nation to settle permanently in what later became New York, came other men and women from Connecticut, Massachusetts and England. Lord Stirling was indifferent as to political jurisdiction, and as the people recognized the necessity for government and wanted protection against the Dutch on the West, they applied to the nearest English Colony for admission. Connecticut was that Colony. Southampton was admitted in 1664, Easthampton in 1649, Setauket in 1658, Huntington in 1660, and Southold and other English towns in 1662. In this way the threatened aggressions of the New Netherlands were restrained. When the British succeeded the Dutch, Connecticut lost Long Island, which became a part of the new province of New York, Connecticut being compensated for the loss by the addition of a strip of mainland on her western border. The Long Islanders were not consulted as to the change of rulers, and quite regretted the substitution of the Duke of York; he being a despot, as well as dissolute and of religious views not in harmony with their own. They resisted, but their protests were futile. One of the new English Governors (Lovelace), in a letter to a friend, wrote that he thought "to keep them in submission by imposing such taxes on them as may not give them liberty to entertain any other thoughts."

In the genealogy of the Horton family, by Dr. George F. Horton, published in 1876, and revised later, occurs the following concerning one of the first three members (brothers) of that worthy family known to have come to America:

Barnabas Horton was probably the son of Joseph Horton, of Leicestershire, England, and born in the little hamlet of Mousely of that shire. Of his history before he came to America, very little is known. He came over in the ship Swallow, in 1633-8. He landed at Hampton, Mass. How long he remained at Hampton is not known. But in 1640 we find him with his wife and two children in New Haven, Connecticut, in company with the Rev. John Youngs, William Welles, Esq., Peter Hallock, John

Tuthill, Richard Terry, Thomas Mapes, Matthias Corwin, Robert Ackerly, Jacob Corey, John Conkling, Isaac Arnold and John Budd, and on the 21st day of October, 1640, assisted by the venerable Rev. John Davenport and Gov. Eaton, they organized themselves into a Congregational Church, and sailed to the East end of Long Island, now Southold. They had all been members of Puritan Churches in England, and all had families with them except Peter Hallock. They doubtless had been on the island previous to this time and picked out their homes. On nearing the shore they cast lots to decide who should first set foot on the land. The lot fell on Peter Hallock, and the place where he stepped upon the land has ever since been known as Hallock's landing. On coming ashore they all knelt down and engaged in prayer, Peter Hallock leading, as had been determined by the lot. These were the first persons of any civilized nation that had ever attempted to settle on the East end of Long Island.

While it may be true that John Conkling assisted in the organization of this Church, and made this trip from New Haven to Southold, as stated, he certainly did not then locate there with his family. He must have returned to Salem, as the Massachusetts records show him beyond question to have been there several years after the events at the other places referred to.

On account of the Conklings, Hortons and Gardiners intermarrying repeatedly, and their close association in Church, business and family, more space is given in this Chapter to the Hortons and Gardiners than otherwise would have been.

Barnabas Horton had characteristics that impressed themselves upon his descendants, making them marked men in many respects. He was careful and substantial in his work. The house that he built in 1640, tho of wood, stood until of recent years, and was a marked feature in the celebration of the 250th anniversary at Southold in 1890. It had been well cared for, and occupied by generation after generation of Hortons careful like the builder, but if the work had not been well done in the first place it would have gone like most of the neighbor's houses, in a short time. Another evidence of his forethought and care was furnished by the tombstone which he carried to his new home with him, preserving it forty years, until his death in 1680. He had it all marked, except the date of his death, the epitaph upon it, written by himself, reading thus:

Here lies my body tombed in dust
Till Christ shall come to raise it with the just;
My soul ascended to the throne of God,
Where with sweet Jesus now I make abode;
Then hasten after me, my dearest wife,
To be partaker of this blessed life;
And you, dear children, all follow the Lord,
Hear and obey his public sacred word;
And in your houses call upon His name,
For oft I have advised you to the same:
Then God will bless you with your children all,
And to this blessed place He will you call.

Hebrew X 1:4—"He being dead yet speaketh."

The old Horton house is so wonderful that further account of it will be excused, if not desired, by the reader. Barnabas Horton built the West end in 1640, and his son Jonathan the East end in 1682. It was a shingle house, the shingles on the sides being the same placed there by the builders more than two hundred years ago. It is undoubtedly true that in no part of the United States was there another dwelling house standing, no matter what the material of which it was composed, that equalled the Horton house in age, tho the Moore house of 1647, also at Southold, closely approached it, and may have since surpassed the Horton house in years. Dr. Horton calls attention to another remarkable fact in connection with this family and house. He says: "It is not often that we find two generations of the same name living and dying in the same house—rarely find three. But here we have six generations in succession, all bearing the Horton name, living and dying in the same house, and all born in it except the builder and his son Jonathan."

The Hortons are one of the solid families of the country, plain and unassuming, but of integrity, worth, substance and energy. One of the most noted members of recent years was Alonzo E. Horton, founder of the prosperous and beautiful city of San Diego, Cal. Others, the descendants of a brother of Barnabas, were Dexter and Julius Horton, of Seattle—pioneers of Washington, men of family and wealth, moral, religious and upright, as well as among the most enterprising, reliable and valuable of citizens of the great city in which they so long dwelt.

The Conklings, who married Hortons, descendants of Barnabas, during the two centuries following the Southold settlement, were: Bethia, Joseph, Henry, Susanna, Nancy, Mary and Nancy (second). Several Horton children had Conkling for a middle name. The Hortons also intermarried quite extensively with the Brooks, Howell, Webb, Carpenter, Thompson and other families with whom the Conklings were similarly connected, so that the association has been intimate from the first, and friendly in the extreme. The Conklings of Southold were also intermarried with the Underhill, Powell, Moore, Titus, Seaman, L'Hommedieu and other well known pioneer families.

In beginning the town of Southold the first and supposed to be the choicest lot went to the Minister, John Youngs. The opposite lot became the property of the lawyer, William Wells. In turn all were served, the town including among its residents Capt. John Underhill, Lieut. John Budd, Thomas Benedict, Philemon Dickerson, Henry Tuthill, Henry Case, John Sweezy, and the others before mentioned. The descendants of some of these people became distinguished in the affairs of the nation. Tuthill was ancestor of President Benjamin Harrison; Sweezy of William H. Seward, Governor and Senator; Corwin of Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Dickerson of Philemon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy; Ananias Conkling of Roscoe Conkling, Representative and Senator; Hallock of a number of citizens noted in public affairs, while scarcely less can be said of other families similarly represented in the first settlement of Long Island.

In an oration at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Southold, Rev. Doctor Storrs described some features of life at the East end of the Island, experienced by our forefathers, that are worthy of reproduction. Among other things he said:

There is a touch of unconscious pathos in the brief inventories of their household belongings. They had few of our familiar instruments, fewer of our conveniences, none of our luxuries. They could not manufacture, and they could not import. Tea and coffee they knew nothing of; spices and condiments of whatever sort they could not buy; of fruits they at first had none at all, save the wild fruits plucked from bushes or vines. Cornmeal and milk provided chief nourishment. "Rye and Indian" made their

breadstuff, and our finer wheat flour would have seemed to them almost as wonderful as did the manna, the angel's food, to the children of Israel. Clocks, carpets, lamps, stoves, they did not possess. Little glass was in their windows; almost less money was in their purses. Few books were in their homes; no pictures, and probably the only musical instrument was the pitch pipe. Men today cast away on a desert island, if saving anything from the fittings and cargo of the wrecked ship, would doubtless start with a larger apparatus of the furniture of life than the founders of this village possessed.

In describing the people of whom Dr. Storrs was speaking, and their children and grandchildren, Edward Holland Nicoll about the same time said:

Whatever else happened to them the early settlers of Eastern Long Island never lost their love for liberty and hatred for oppression; they bequeathed them to their children and grandchildren. While at the time of the Revolution the people on the West end of the Island were generally Tories, the inhabitants of Suffolk County almost to a man were patriots who gave their lives and their money to aid in the overthrow of what seemed to them the greatest of tyrannies. That they fought and died in support of their sentiment, and that when the nation was born they, as much as any others, helped to tide it over the years of its infancy, and start it safely on the path to future greatness, are facts of history known to all.

It may be just as well to say here, before laying aside further reference to the 250th anniversary celebration and resuming more directly the main narrative in hand, that those who conducted the celebration were largely direct descendants of the few original families—the Terrys, Tuthills, Moores, Hortons, Dickersons, Cases, Conklings, Wells, Salmons, Howells, and others—that they were themselves people of worth and prominence in their home community, and that they then (1890) properly and gratefully paid due honor to the memory of their ancestors whose lives and a few of whose acts are herein briefly mentioned.

John Conkling removed with his family from Salem in or about 1650. His allotment of land was between the tracts of Jacob Corey and Isaac Arnold. He lived there ten or more years, but between 1660 and 1670 sold it to Jeremiah Vail, Jr., and Samuel Glover. Two centuries later the part sold to Glover was again in the possession of one of the branches of the Conkling family. John was thrifty; he prospered, he was trusted by others;

he soon became a leading citizen, and held as his own eight of the forty-four shares in the lands and properties of the town, his holdings exceeding those of any other person.

Some time before 1664, not exactly known, John Conkling became interested in the town of Huntington, on Huntington Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, near to the now famous Oyster Bay. A portion of his family moved there; the others remaining at Southold. He himself dwelt alternately in both places, but in the end became a fixed resident of the newer town to the west.

At Huntington John Conkling was involved in a considerable land trouble. As administrator, executor or guardian he interfered with a man who was attempting to hold a piece of land under title disputed by Conkling. The ownership of the country was then claimed both by Holland and England. The man presented the matter to the Dutch authorities, who took action as follows:

In the Name of the Lord, Amen,

The first of January, 1662.

Mr. Marcq Micx has informed us that some inhabitants of Southold on Long Island have warned him to remove from a certain piece of land in this Province of New Netherland, in Martin Gerritsen's Bay by the Indians called Mattinekonck, otherwise Hog's Neck or Hog's Island, by Mr. Govert Lockermanns, a merchant in this city, let to Jonas Wood on the 5th of July, 1659, and by the said Wood underlet on the same conditions to Marcq Micx, who until now has had peaceable possession of it, when as before said one John Koncklingh of Southold has dared to warn the said Marcq Micx to remove from the said island, or else he would make him move, adding thereto that the island did not belong to the Dutch, but was lying within the government of New England. Whereas, the said Marcq Micx has requested our assistance against the agitator and all others.

Therefore we authorize the said Marcq Micx to arrest this disturber of the peace, and all others who try to prevent him from quietly enjoying the said parcel of land, and to bring them as prisoners to this place. That he may execute it so much better we, Director General and Council of New Netherland, order and charge all Schouts and Magistrates within our government to assist the said Marcq Micx at his request in the arrest, that he may peacefully live on his land.

Done at Fort Amsterdam, N. N., date as above.

Conkling was not arrested, but it is very likely that his becoming a freeholder of Connecticut very shortly after the issuance of this paper (in 1662) was a measure of precaution intended to draw around him a little closer the protection of New England as well as that of Old England.

Sept. 15th, 1666, when the English were in unquestioned control of affairs, the matter was brought to the attention of Governor Nicolls. He found that the terms of the contract of 1659 had not been carried out either by Wood or Mikx, who had not only "failed to pay the hire of the said land, but are also unwilling to depart off the same, altho the said time of hire is expired. I do therefore," he directed, "by these presents appoint and order you, the Magistrates, to take such care in the preservation of the proprietor's rights and title as is customary in these cases, that every man may quietly enjoy his rights under his majesty's laws and obedience," the meaning being that Wood and Mikx be evicted.

There was further trouble over this land. Oct. 20th, 1664, Henry Lenenton was required to appear before Gov. Nicolls and establish his claim to what the town of Oyster Bay then also claimed, or else surrender it to the town. At the hearing Lenenton showed a lease from John Conkling, with provision of warranty to save him from harm. Accordingly Conkling was called into the Gubernatorial presence on the 22d of November, 1664, at Fort James, where he produced a letter of attorney from Lord Stirling to James Forrest, dated April 20th, 1637, and a deed from Forrest of June 18th, 1639, to Matthew Sunderland, and also testimony that the Indians had sold the land to Forrest in 1639. The widow of Sunderland left the land to the orphaned children, and in the contention Conkling represented them. The other side made a showing that Govert Loockermanns had also bought the lands, but his deeds of 1650 and 1659 did not go back so far as those of his opponents. Loockermanns was a Dutch merchant of New York. The Governor adjudged and ordered "that John Conkling, being now in possession in behalf of the orphans at present, he is so to continue," and yet that as Loockermanns had made plainly apparent his purchase, and that he had possession and received rent for five years, he was to have

the right to present his case to the Court when the Court should be established, and that the Court's decision of the question at issue should be final.

There was other litigation over this land, but in the end the Sunderland title was approved and confirmed, or other land given in lieu. In fact, Gov. Nicolls favored English people and English land titles over Dutch people and Dutch land titles on every occasion where it was possible so to do, and this was one of the occasions; Loockermanns, in addition, being with the British authorities "persona non grata." It was notorious that he sold firearms and ammunition to the Indians, when such acts were forbidden to the English, and when the trade was not only obnoxious to the latter but dangerous in the extreme.

"The Inhabitants of Gravesend, plaintiffs, against the Inhabitants of Flatbush, defendants," was the title of a suit at law tried Sept. 27th, 1666. The Gravesend people alleged that they were fenced out of the common road or highway to the ferry by the Flatbush people, and that this was the third time they were so injuriously dealt with by the defendants. They proved that the road existed before the town of Flatbush, and that it was desirable to them that it be continued. The Flatbush defense was that their patent covered the road in question; that the lots deeded to their people extended into the woods beyond. It was said that "their former Poverty, at the first Planting, was the Cause they could not run their Fencing to the utmost of their Limits; having cleared the Ground, and by God's Blessing being in a better Condition, they suppose it not unreasonable for them to Fence in what their Patent gives them." The plaintiffs insisted "upon the Enjoyment of their old Road, which they have had Right to above twenty-three years, and Declare the inconveniency of their being forced to go so far about the fencing by reason of the deepness of the ways in winter there, besides that it is at least two miles further, and many unskilful in the new ways may be subject to lose themselves in the woods." The difference between the two peoples was referred for settlement to a jury of twelve men selected from the other towns—Southton, Southold, Huntington, Flushing and Newton—John Conkling being one of the jurors. The decision was in favor of Gravesend, and in effect was that the highway from the ferry should continue to be the common

highway, the Flatbush men to remove the obstructions that passage over the road might be free thereafter. The Court therefore ordered the defendants to clear the old road by Nov. 1st following, that a road three rods wide be marked out, and that defendants pay the costs of Court and other charges. The cases tried in the Courts then were reported very fully; names of jurors, witnesses, attorneys and others given, statements of evidence, pleas of the lawyers, instructions and decisions of the Court and findings of the jury being all reported, and the written record being many times more voluminous than would be the record of a similar case in these days of the Twentieth Century. Nor was there particular difference in the manner of trial in the little Courts of the little towns of Long Island two hundred and fifty years ago from that of the higher Courts of the large cities of the Union at the present time. Before leaving this portion of the narrative it may be said that there is some question as to whether it was the first or the second John Conkling who figured in this litigation. Where there were so many persons of the same name, the records being vague and indeterminate at times, it is impossible always to tell whether father or son was meant. In this case, and for our purpose, it is not material to positively decide the question.

The Southold Conklings appear in the official accounts creditably in all respects. In 1698 the census gave the names of twenty-one members of the family: John, Sarah, Sarah, Jr., John, Jr., Henry, Rachel, Thomas, Mary, Joseph, Abigail, Joseph, John, Jacob, Mary, Jacob, Jr., Samuel, John, Gideon, Mary, Jr., Joseph and Joseph, Jr. In 1675 John Conkling was assessed at Southold for 80 acres of land, 8 oxen, 9 cows, 5 three year olds, 9 two year olds, 6 yearlings, 5 horses, 3 two year old horses, 21 sheep, 20 swine, 1 three year old bull, of total value of £358 10 shillings. Jacob Conkling was assessed the same year on land, animals, etc., to the amount of £130. William Hallock was the only other tax payer rated that year as high as John Conkling, his assessments going up to £361 10 shillings, or 3 pounds greater than John Conkling's. The taxpayers of 1675 numbered seventy-nine at Southold. In 1683 John Conkling was assessed for £321. John Budd and Caleb Horton were up to £350. All other property owners were below Conkling in

amounts. That year the old man was settling up his affairs, disposing of some of his properties, preparatory to simplifying his affairs and making Huntington his sole place of interest and abode. He deeded his Salem lands, as attested by the records, in the manner following:

Southold, July 6, 1683.

To All Christian People, Greeting:

Know Yee that I, John Conkelin, Sen'r, for divers good causes and considerations me thereunto moving, have given, granted, bargained alineated and assigned unto John Concklin Jun'r my eldest son and his heyrs forever, All those lands medows and grants of Lands and medows and all other privileges and appurtenances given and granted to me when I was an Inhabitant of Salem in New England, and now by me alienated and otherwise disposed of unto my sd son John Conckline, to have and to hold to him and his heyrs and assigns in as good and ample right and property as they are or ever were mine without any the let or molestation of me the sd John Conckline Sen'r my heyrs and assigns.

In witness whereoff I have hereunto set my hand the date above written and sealed with my seale.

JOHN CONKELIN.

Witnessed by us present at signing, sealing and delivering,
BENJAMIN YOUNGS,
JACOB CONCKLINE.

John Conkling died Feb. 23rd, 1694, at Huntington. His will indicates that before his demise he had disposed of the greater part of his earthly possessions, probably by division among his children, his legal heirs. It read as follows:

I, John Conklin, being in my right understanding and perfect memory do bequeath my soul to God, and my body to ye earth, and my goods as followeth: Viz.—to my son John I doo give ten shillings, and to my son Timothy I doo give fifteen pounds, out of that which I was to receive for my land, which my son John sold for me at Oyster Ponds. Also I doo further by these presents convey all my meadow lying in ye Oyster Ponds Neck unto my son Jacob Conklin, to him and his heirs forever, he paying to Mr. Silvester four pounds and ten shillings. Also I doo give to Walter Noakes three pounds and all my wearing cloaths except my best coat. Also I doo give unto my grandchild, Rebekah Hubert, one horse or mare. Also I doo give unto Mr. Eliphilet Jones twenty shillings, and I doo make my daughter Elizabeth Wood, my whole and sole Executor.

JOHN CONKLIN.

The second John Conkling was a man of local prominence. He figures in the early history of Long Island quite extensively. He was born in England in 1630, came to America with the family, of course, and, after the residence at Salem, moved down to Southold. He was commonly called "Captain." In 1657 he married Sarah, the daughter of Barnabas Horton, who was then the widow of William Salmon, who in turn had previously married Katherine, the widow of Matthew Sunderland. In this way John Conkling, the second, for a young man of 27 years, had a remarkable family start, William Salmon leaving four children by his first wife and two by the second for him to look out for. In addition to these he soon had many children of his own, six surviving him, namely: John, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, Anna and Elizabeth. He is said to have got his wife in this way: He was appointed administrator of the Sunderland-Salmon estate, in connection with the widow Salmon. They found each other congenial, and married. Second marriages in those days were very common, owing to the newness of the country and sparseness of the population being generally encouraged and approved. The young husband was afterwards appointed guardian of the orphaned children. The records testify that in due time he settled with them satisfactorily for the estate, the heirs giving him releases in full. These circumstances go to show that it was the second John Conkling who was concerned in the land litigation before referred to. The Salmon family has always been noted in the affairs of the eastern end of Long Island.

John, the second, was looked upon as a representative citizen, and several times was chosen to speak and act officially for the townsfolk about him. April 6th, 1694, he died. Upon his tombstone are the following lines:

Here lyeth the body of Capt. John Conkelyne, born in Nottinghamshire, England, who departed this life the sixth day of April at South Hold, Long Island, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Anno Domini, 1694.

Capt. John's will, duly probated, had the quaint beginning:

To all Christian People greeting Know ye yt I John Concklin of S. hold on Long Island though weak in body yet of sound memory do appoint make & declare these presents my last will & testamt in form following viz.: First I commit my soul to Jesus

Christ my merciful redeemer & my body being dead by decent burial to ye earth believing yt it shall rise again at ye last day and as for my worldly goods I thus dispose of them—

The will then provides for the bestowal of his properties among his children, chiefly to his sons John and Joseph. To his married daughter, Sarah, he gave two cows. To the three unmarried girls he gave the greater part of the household goods, to each of them twelve cows, and all his money, each to have one-third on her day of marriage or twenty-first birthday. To Joshua Hobart he gave ten pounds, "as a remembrance of my love and respect to him." As his wife was not mentioned it is supposed she then was dead, and the daughter, Sarah, who got so much less than the others, is supposed to have received her portion when she became Mrs. John Laughton. The last provision of the will was that "if Joseph shall not like to dwell in John's house on pipe stave neck yt yn John shall build Joseph as good an house as yt is in any other place of Joseph's land yt he shall appoint."

The third generation lost a member in 1698. It was Joseph Conkling, the son of Capt. John, and grandson of the first John. He and Abigail Tuthill were married in November, 1690. Leaving no will "Abigail ye widow of said deceased and John Tuthill Sr., of Southold, aforesaid her father," were appointed to administer the estate. Joseph was a husbandman. Lieut. Joseph Conkling is supposed to have been his son. Joseph was a popular name in the family the first century. The will of the sixth Joseph Conkling was probated in 1740; in 1706 the will of the third John; in 1751 the will of the fourth John, and in 1754 the will of the fourth Henry. With such common repetition of names it is not surprising that individuals and events in the family have sometimes been misplaced and confused. It would be truly astonishing were it otherwise. In the old books there is also much in obscurity, doubt and conflict. Under such circumstances, which were common in all families running back three centuries, an absolutely correct and wholly reliable family genealogy and history are impossible.

THE CONKLINGS OF EASTHAMPTON

THE town of Easthampton owes its beginning, in 1649, to John Mulford, John Hand, Thomas Talmage, Thomas Thomson, Robert Rose, Robert Bond, Daniel Howe, Joshua Barnes and John Stretton. Soon after, in from one to four or five years, came a score of other men, among the number being such noted pioneer Long Islanders as Thomas Osborne, William Hedges, Lion or (Lyon) Gardiner, Ananias Conkling, Chatfield, Brooks, Meacham, Garlicke and others. Several of these men became noted, among other things, for their many years, Osborne living to be 90, Garlicke 100, and Steven Hedges, son of William, 99½.

Ananias Conkling came from Salem, bringing all of his family except one son, Cornelius. The exact date of his migration is not known, reports varying from 1650 to 1653. He stopped for a while at Southold with his brother John, who had preceded him in the movement from Massachusetts. He held a home lot, as the Southold records show, and as is likely, as Ananias was a land getter whenever favorable opportunity offered. On the 5th of July, 1653, he received two land grants at Easthampton, between the lands of William Hedges and Thomas Osborne, in 1655 two more grants, and on the 1st of April, 1656, still another. Including all—at Salem, Southold and Easthampton—Ananias Conkling received eleven pieces of public land. Some of the descriptions were a bit vague, but to the honest, innocent minded folks of those days they were sufficient. For instance, the town book of 1655 shows that "It is agreed that Mr. Lion Gardner, Thomas Chatfield, Ananias Concline and Wm. Hedges shall have the medow at the north side of Hook Pond."

Ananias died in 1657, it is not known when, but probably in September or October, or may be November. The nearest public mention of his death is the following:

Agreement made the 27 day of November, 1657, between Thomas Baker, Mr. John Mulford and John Hand, with the consent of the church, the one party, and Jeremyar Conklin, the administrator of Ananias Concklin, deceased, the other party, in the behalf of Hester Concklin, the daughter of the said Ananias, deceased, as followeth: That is to say that he the said Jeremyar Concklin should have £10 out of her portion, being thirty pounds, she being young, for bringing up the said Hester one year and an half, and the rest of her portion to be four cows, and being put out to the halves, he to have the increase in case they did stand, and if they did not then to allow that which is reasonable out of the principal for her bringing up until she were eighteen years old.

Ananias Conkling appears to have been a devout, religious and good man, who lived within the law, was acceptable to the Church, gave proper attention to political and public affairs, reared his children carefully and by the practice of industry, economy and saving, accumulated considerable property. Certain it is that his branch of the Conkling family were then, and have been ever since, people of favor and note wherever they dwelt. Of his children not much is known of Lewis, Jacob and Elizabeth. Hester married George Miller, who became one of the administrators of her father's estate by appointment Jan. 29th, 1658. As before said Jeremiah married Mary Gardiner in 1658, when he was 24 years of age. He died March 14, 1712, aged 78 years; she died June 15, 1727, aged 89 years. They had six children, namely: Jeremiah, Cornelius, David, Lewis, Ananias and Mary. Mary subsequently became Mrs. Thomas Mulford. Benjamin Conkling, son of Ananias, married Hannah, the daughter of John Mulford. Mulford became quite famous in local history. He came from England, by way of Connecticut. In 1643 he settled at Southampton, but six years later moved to Easthampton. He was one of the first local officers, one of three Justices who constituted the Court, the other two being Thomas Baker and Robert Bond. Benjamin Conkling died in 1709 and Hannah, his widow, in 1712. They had four sons—John, Eliakim, Benjamin and Ananias.

The early Long Islanders treated the Indians very fairly, quite as well as the French did in Canada, the Puritans in Massa-

chusetts, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Roman Catholics further south, or any other people anywhere on the continent. While there were differences between those of the two races, there never was war or serious trouble. The white men bought and paid for their lands, and generally cared for the natives as well as could be expected. In a paper on Easthampton, written by John Lyon Gardiner, in 1798, is given the information following bearing upon this subject:

The English and natives appear to have lived on good terms. The lands on the east end of Long Island, as well as the neighboring islands—Shelter, Gardiner's, Plum and Fisher's—were purchased of the natives. Some French writer, I think Raynol, speaks in praise of the great William Penn for having set an uncommon example in purchasing the soil of Pennsylvania of the native Indians, and which if it had been followed by the settlers of New England and Virginia would have prevented some wars that took place. This Frenchman, like many European writers who had never been in the country, did not understand himself sufficiently on this subject. The fact was that the settlers of Virginia and New England purchased their lands of the natives before George Fox, the founder of the Quaker's sect, published their principles in England, in Oliver Cromwell's time, and a long time before the celebrated William Penn settled in Pennsylvania. There is no doubt that the regular purchase and the warrantee deed from the four above mentioned Sachems, in 1648, (on Long Island) prevented difficulties between the natives and English. Some Indian writings on record in Easthampton speak of the friendship and amity of their neighbors, the English, about 1660.

John Mulford, Thomas James and John Conkling witnessed officially the written acknowledgment of six Indian chiefs, at Easthampton Nov. 3d, 1660, in which the chiefs repudiated vassalage to the Governor of Rhode Island, declaring that he should have no more wampum of theirs, and acknowledging the Governor of New York as their chiefest Sachem.

In a suit brought by Richard Smith against the town of Huntington, Thomas James and Jeremiah Conkling were Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in 1670, to take testimony of the Indians. Decision was in favor of the town. The Court approved the verdict, with the condition that the town carry out the terms in the Smith deed just as Smith would have been required to do had he won the suit, that is settle ten families on the land within three years. The town authorities tried to get

the condition revoked, alleging that it was intolerable, but their effort was without avail.

Thomas Baker, acting as he alleged for the town of Easthampton, made formal protest to Governor Lovelace against issuance of a deed to John Mulford, Thomas James and Jeremiah Conkling for a tract of land they desired, and which they had purchased from the Indians. The Governor suspended action until he could visit the locality and make examination for himself. This was in 1671. After examination and public hearing, the Governor found and ordered as follows:

Whereas, there was an agreement made bearing Date ye first day of December, 1670, between Mr. John Mulford, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Thomas James, Minister, and Jeremy Concklyn, inhabitants of Easthampton, on ye one part, & several Indyans on ye behalf of themselves & their associates, ye Proprietors of ye land, at Menatauket on ye other part, touching a certain parcell of their land, the which ye said Indyans had conveyed & made over unto ye said Mr. Mulford & Company upon ye considerations in ye said Agreemt sett forth, all wch was returned unto mee with their Request that ye said Agreemt might be Recorded, & my confirmacon had thereupon, but for some Reasons for that time was suspended until certificate was made unto me the Commissionrs for ye Indyan Affayres in those parts, that all obstructions & objections against ye agreemt aforesd were removed, & that there was a right Vnderstanding on all parts had thereupon; These Presents therefore Certify & Declare that the agreemt of Purchase made by the aforenamed Mr. John Mulford, Mr. Thomas James and Jeremiah Conckling with the Meantuckett Indyan Proprietors aforementioned returned into ye office of Records here, is to all Intents & Purposes of Force and valid according to ye condicons therein sett forth, & I doe hereby allow of & confirme ye same, against all other pretences whatever. Given under my hand and seale at Fort James in New Yorke this third day of May in ye 23th yeare of his Matie's Raigne Annoque Domini 1671.

This land was at once transferred to the town of Easthampton by the three grantees—Conkling, Mulford and James.

The Reverend James was an influential man in his day, being well salaried, well connected, and well fixed in property and local affairs. With Governors Nicoll (or Nicolls) and Lovelace he was on good terms, but when Governor Andros came it was not so well with him. James was so indiscreet as to make complaint

to Andros of Thomas Baker, representing him as an excommunicated person and unfit for public employ. Instead of taking the preacher's word for it, and exiling or otherwise punishing Baker, the Governor ordered James to make plain and specific charges of any wrongdoing on Baker's part of which he had knowledge, and to furnish Baker with copy of the same that he might make reply. The minister was cautioned to do as indicated, and not fail, as such contempt would be at his peril.

What resulted from this investigation is not known, but it is not unlikely that the minister's complaint was found to be without cause or merit. Some years later the minister and Baker were on the same side, and in consequence of his "contempt" the clergyman then was again involved in trouble. In 1686 Robert Cady, John Parsons, Jacob Dayton, John Field, Samuel Sherry, Oliver Norris, William Hamilton, Daniel Kieff, Simon Hillyer and John Richardson appealed to the Provincial Council in effect that they had been living at Easthampton five years, had paid duties, and had become associates in the town, and notwithstanding these facts the authorities refused to give them land. The Council listened sympathetically and directed the Sheriff, Capt. Josiah Hobart, to have a surveyor lay out for each of the complainants thirty acres of land within the Easthampton bounds not yet fenced or inclosed and appropriated by any person, the men named to pay all expenses and give security not to sell the land until after its improvement by them. Thomas Baker, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conkling, Stephen Rodgers and others claimed the land set apart for the new men and they resented and resisted the attempt to dispossess themselves of it. They held indignation meetings, and appointed Samuel Mulford, Robert Dayton, Samuel Parsons, Benjamin Conkling, Thomas Osborne and John Osborne to undertake the defense of their rights. The last named men prepared a written protest, which they posted upon the walls of the meeting house, in which they asserted the ownership of the land marked out by the Surveyor to be in themselves and friends, it having been previously granted to them, and the grant ratified by patent deeds of conveyance both of England and the Province, and so forth. They denounced the acts of the other men as trespass against the properties and as unlawful. They also warned off the offenders, threatening them with the law in suits for

damages, and notifying other people not to buy or receive the lands from the new men. The notice was dated Oct. 6th, 1686. The Rev. Thomas James sided strongly with the "old settlers," and talked with exceeding plainness about the matter in his services in the Church. He declared that "cursed would be he who removed his neighbor's landmark." He told the congregation that there was no excuse for the course the authorities were pursuing, even though it were by order of the King himself, or though it were by law, and that those who thought and acted otherwise would and ought to be cursed. For these bold and seditious utterances Mr. James was arrested, and later was compelled to apologize. The Committeemen were denounced by the Attorney General in language of the strongest character, their acts being alleged to be scornful, contemptuous, riotous and the like. They were all arrested, as were also Jeremiah Conkling, Stephen Hedges, William Perkins, Daniel Bishop and Nathaniel Bishop. It was a violent storm in a teapot, with more bubble and fuss than the circumstances justified. In the end the Government withdrew its support to the claims of the new men, but it cost Mulford, Hedges, Conkling and their associates a payment to the needy, dishonest officials of £200.

Easthampton in 1675 had fifty three taxpayers, who were rated in the aggregate at £6842, 16 shillings, 8 pence. Benjamin Conkling was one of the number, his property being valued at £103, while that of Jeremiah Conkling was valued at £193, 10 shillings. In 1683 the property owners numbered seventy-one, their aggregate wealth being £9075, 6 shillings, 8 pence. Benjamin Conkling had risen by this time to £148, 13 shillings, 4 pence, while Jeremiah had gone up to £247, 3 shillings 4 pence. One pound in those days would be equivalent to not less than fifteen dollars in these days. Jeremiah Conkling was one of the half dozen wealthiest men of Easthampton.

The British Government dealt harshly with the Colonies, in the endeavor to make them dependent upon and tributary to England. Foreign ships were excluded, trade with adjacent colonies was hampered and prohibited; manufacturing was limited. Notwithstanding these efforts to subordinate the Colonies, and alienate them from each other and foreign lands, and generally to burden, impoverish and weaken them, the little settlements grew in

strength and independence. The acts of persecution intended to retard served to develop instead. When it was made expensive, difficult and impossible to import articles needed, as hats, shoes, furniture and an innumerable lot of other goods, they were made at home by the colonists themselves, and, though not so fine as like things in Europe, answered the purpose very well. The ingenuity, invention and skill of the people were quickened, and they were thereby better prepared for the greater undertakings later required of them. When the village of Easthampton was a half century old the men there included weavers, cordwinders, carpenters, tailors, coopers, glover, brickmaker, glazier, plasterer, hatter, blacksmith, etc. Among those so described and employed were five Conklings.

For many years the towns of Easthampton and Southampton disputed with each other as to their line of division. The question was left to thirteen men of the two towns for settlement, one of whom was Cornelius Conkling. In 1695 they decided the matter, Earthampton yielding a part of its claim to Southampton. To mark the line the more certainly and distinctly the arbitrators decreed a road one rod wide on each side of the line they established as that properly separating the two towns.

In the church records appears the following entry of May 25th, 1718, by Minister Huntting, among infant baptisms: "1718, May 25th, a daughter of Cor. Conkling, Jr. Mary, Cornelius Conkling's, Jr., daughter ye first baptised child in ye new meeting house." About the same time (April 1st, 1718), Cornelius Conkling was chosen Town Clerk. His oath of office reads as follows:

> You, Cornelius Conkling, Do swear that you shall safely keep all ye Books and Records delivered to you, and also to Record all Town and Trustees votes, until another person is chosen for that purpose, and also to give coppys out of Sd. Records as you may be required by ye Town or Trustees, as Town Clerk, According to ye best of your cunning, wit and power, so help you God.
>
> Sworn before me, Robert Hudson, Justice. A true Coppy per me, Cornelius Conkling, Town Clerk.

The town of Amagansett, near Easthampton, had its beginning with the settlement there of branches of the Barnes, Hand, Schellinger and Conkling families.

The Long Island Conklings gave evidence of considerable military spirit from the beginning. During all the period from 1664 to 1775, while the Province of New York was a portion of the British Kingdom, the following named Conklings were on the military rolls: Abraham (corporal), Abraham, Higgins, Jacob (lieutenant), Joseph, Nathan, Samuel, John, Ananias, Benjamin, Benjamin, Cornelius (captain), David, Delio (captain), Eliakim, Elisha, Isaac, Jedediah, Jeremiah, John, Thomas, Timothy, Gideon, Henry, Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Gilbert, Joseph, Thomas, Cornelius (ensign), Ephraim, Jacob, John, Thomas, Thomas, Jr., Thomas, Ananias, David, Deliverance, Ananias, David, Deliverance, Eleazer, Eliakim, Ephraim, Isaac (lieuten-John, Joseph, Joseph, Joseph (captain), Lewis, Matthew, Thomas. The foregoing list is from the official records, as compiled by the State Historian, and published by the State. The names repeated generally mean two or more persons of the same name, or they mean repeated enlistments of the same person, the name thereby appearing upon more than one roll. Cornelius Conkling, for instance, was Ensign of the Easthampton Company in 1700, and also in 1722, and in 1715 was Captain. Cornelius evidently was a man of prominence and distinction. In "the Muster Roll of ye Suffolk Regiment Anno Dom. 1715, Henry Smith Colonel and William Smith Major," appear the names of Cornelius Conkling as Captain of the "Easthampton Foot," and those of Ananias and Elisha Conkling as privates. At the same time and in the same Regiment, in Capt. Matthew Burnett's Easthampton Company were Lewis, Jeremiah, David, John and Benjamin Conkling as privates. In 1746 among the hundred men who enlisted in Suffolk County, for service in the expedition against Canada, in Capt. James Fauxing's Company, was Jedediah Conkling. In the muster rolls of the Company the statement is made that thirty-eight of the enlisted men "appear to be Indians and negroes." During these years members of the family settled in Westchester and Orange Counties, and in the enlistments there of 1758 appear the names of John, Delio, Thomas, Joseph, Deliverance and John Conkling. Several Conklings were referred to in the records by title only, as Lieutenant

and Captain Conkling. About a hundred years ago, when war was apprehended between the United States and Great Britain, the President called upon the States for 100,000 men. New York's quota was 14,389. At that time—1808-9—one of the regiments was raised and commanded by Colonel Conkling.

Whaling was one of the main supports of the people at the east end of Long Island. The monsters of the deep were numerous in the vicinity. At one time two hundred years ago thirteen whales were seen on the shore near Easthampton. Their pursuit was accompanied with much danger, as the following entry in the private records of Rev. Nathaniel Huntting will show:

Feb. 24, 1719—This day a whaleboat being alone the men struck a whale, and she coming under ye boat in part staved it, and tho ye men were not hurt with the whale yet, before any help came to them, four men were tired and chilled and fell off ye boat, and oars to which they hung, and were drouned, viz.: Henry Parsons, William Schellinger, Junior, Lewis Mulford, Jeremiah Conkling, Junr.

In 1760 Capt. Joseph Conkling owned and sailed the sloop Goodluck in the whale fishery.

Off the end of the island there are sometimes storms of fierce and violent character. That of Dec. 24th, 1811, is said to have been the worst in recorded history. Sixty vessels were cast ashore, many lives were lost, the cold was intense, the wind a tornado, sheep, cattle and fowls perished, and altogether the storm was one long to be remembered. One of the notable features of it was the loss of Capt. David Conkling, of Amaganset, his crew and three passengers, who were on their way in his sloop to New York. The storm is sometimes called "the Conkling Storm," and sometimes "the Christmas Storm."

A point of land near Easthampton is known as "Conkling Point."

The patent of Richard Nicolls, Governor of New York, March 13, 1666, for the town of Easthampton, was issued to and in the names of John Mulford, Thomas Baker, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conkling, Stephen Hedges, Thomas Osborne and John Osborne, "as patentees, for and in behalf of themselves and their associates, the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Easthampton," the lands having previously been purchased from the

Indians. The second patent to the town was issued by Thomas Dongan, Governor, Dec. 9th, 1686, and was a very long document. The men in this case to whom the title was passed for the town were Thomas James, Capt. Josiah Hobart, Capt. Thomas Talmage, Lieut. John Wheeler, Ensign Samuel Mulford, John Mulford, Thomas Chatfield, Jeremiah Conkling, Stephen Hand, Robert Dayton, Thomas Baker and Thomas Osborne. Five of the men were the same in both transactions.

The Conklings were well represented among the officials of the town of Easthampton. Ananias Conkling, in 1654, was the first one of the family so honored or burdened. In 1665 came his son, Jeremiah, and following along rapidly thereafter were Benjamin, Cornelius, Eliakim, Nathan, Samuel, Ananias, Simon and Cornelius, Jr. Their offices were Supervisors, Constables, Clerk, Justice and Overseers. Jeremiah served five terms, Benjamin six terms; while Cornelius Conkling, from 1691 to 1743, was popularly chosen thirty-one times. Cornelius, Jr., served eighteen terms, from 1744 to 1763. In 1742 three of the five town offices were held by Ananias, Nathan and Cornelius Conkling.

The people of Easthampton were loyal and true as any other residents of the Thirteen Colonies. In 1664 they protested strongly against being included in the Province of New York, asserted their determination to pay no taxes to it, and made vigorous effort to continue under the free and chartered Government of Connecticut. In 1682 they gave another exhibition of independence and courage, when, few as they were, they recited their political grievances to Gov. Brockholtz, protested against official usurpations of power, told of their legal deprivations and of the tyrannies practiced upon them, and ended with the bold declaration that if the Governor longer deprived them of their rights that they would go to the throne itself for the redress they demanded. Such relief as they got from time to time was more or less deceptive and inconsequential, so that by 1775 they were as determined as were the people of Massachussetts, Vermont, North Carolina or other Colonies. Ten days after the battle of Lexington, and nearly fifteen months before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, a declaration was prepared in which the bloody scenes at Boston were condemned, as was also the apparent resolution of the British Ministry to raise revenue in

America; assertion was made they were freemen and never would be slaves; adherence was declared to the Continental Congress, and as associates all bound themselves to follow the advice of the General Committee, in the hope of peace, order and the safety of individuals and private property. Every man in Easthampton capable of bearing arms signed this paper, among them twenty Conklings, namely: Daniel, William, Nathan, Elias, Jeremiah, Ebenezer, William, Jr., Samuel, Jeremiah, Mulford, Jacob, Zebulon, Isaac, Edward, Jedediah, Nathan, Benjamin, Abraham, Elisha, and Sineus.

Rev. Samuel Buell, pastor of the church, built, owned and maintained by the town, Calvanistic in principle, kept account of his members. Forty-one joined the church from 1747 to 1764, among them ten Conklings, viz.: Daniel and Abigail his wife; Abigail, wife of Jonathan G.; Sarah, a widow; Benjamin, Lewis, Mary, Lucretia, Temperance, wife of Eleazar, and Abigail, wife of Joseph Conkling.

In the equalization of the Montauk Purchases, by which equitable arrangement was made among all the property owners upon a share basis, in 1748, thirteen Conklings joined, they being Captain Cornelius, Jr., David, Sineus, Elias, Jonathan, John, William, the widow Mary, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Simon and Henry.

The Barnes family was one of the early New England and Long Island stock. Isaac, born 1704, liked the Conklings so well that he married two of them—Sarah, daughter of David, first, and, after her death, Hannah, daughter of Ananias, both of them great granddaughters of the first Ananias. In the cemetery where Isaac's body was laid the tombstone marking the place bears this inscription: "In Memory of Isaac Barns Esq who died April 22d 1772 in the 68th year of his Age. Death slew Commissioned From on High nor warning Gave Barns you must die Not Usefulness Itself can Save Thy Life from the Devouring Grave."

THE CONKLINGS AT SHELTER ISLAND

SHELTER ISLAND is about midway lengthwise of the bay or bays at the eastern end of Long Island, known as Gardiner's and Great Peconic Bays. The towns of Southold and Greenport are nearby to the north and the town of Sag Harbor is nearby to the south. All are in the county of Suffolk, State of New York.

Shelter Island dates back in written history to about the year 1637. The first owner, after the Indians and the King of England, was the Earl of Stirling, who received it by grant from the King, with other lands of Long Island. The Earl gave ten thousand acres to his agent, James Forrest, who took Shelter Island as a part thereof.

It is uncertain how it obtained the name it now carries. It possessed an Indian name, which was disregarded by the whites, who for a time called it Forrest's Island. It was, of course, a protection against the winds and waves of the Atlantic, and the fishermen and mariners were often glad to get behind it for shelter. It was also a place of refuge to the Quakers, who sought it to escape persecution in the days when it was a crime to have a religion not in harmony with the ideas and wishes of the political powers controlling the land. For one or the other or both of these reasons the name Shelter was applied to this island, and, on account of its fitting character, has become permanently attached thereto.

Forrest, sometimes known as Farrett, sold the island in 1641 to a man named Goodyear, who, ten years later, sold it to other men named Middleton, Rouse and Sylvester, for sixteen hundred pounds of muscovado sugar. Nathaniel Sylvester proceeded to occupy the island, he being the only one of the partners so to do, and further he being its first settler. He was newly married, his

wife being Grissel Brinley, and they having in time eleven children. The other owners dropped out, and Nathaniel was its sole possessor in 1673. Title to it was acquired not only from the Government as indicated, but from the Indians as well. Land titles in those days were not so easily obtained or so secure as in these. Sylvester, for instance, had to buy from the Indians, after securing title from the Crown, and to strengthen his claim was compelled to pay to Gov. Nicoll, representative of the Duke of York, one hundred and fifty pounds in 1666, and seven years later five hundred pounds to the Dutch. Sylvester died in 1680.

About this time the ownership of the island was divided, and the Nicolls, Havens, Hopkins, Conklings and others became residents and land proprietors. From an account book of William Hopkins, the following names and dates are taken, indicating the presence on the island of the persons referred to at the times stated: Gideon Youngs, 1681; Samuel King and John Conkling, 1682; Thomas Young and John Tuthill, 1685; Caleb Curtis, 1688; John Marlin, 1689; Thomas Torrey, 1691; John Carter, 1695; Samuel Glover, 1696; James Rogers, 1700; and during the following ten years Edward Bonnet, Jonathan Hains, Cornelius Payne, John Hobson, Jonathan Brown, Jacob Conkling, Jonathan Hudson, Lion Gardiner, Henry Tuthill, Richard Brown, Rebecca Crook, William King, Walter Brown, Martha Collins, John Knowling, Thomas Russell, Mary Young, —— Emmons and others. All of these people may not have lived on Shelter Island, but may simply have dealt with Hopkins, going for that purpose from Southold, Easthampton and elsewhere. In 1730 twenty men were there dwelling, most of them heads of families, named: William Nicoll, John Havens, Samuel Hudson, George Havens, Elisha Payne, Joel Bowditch, Abraham Parker, Edward Havens, Samuel Vail, Thomas Conkling, Edward Gilman, Brinley Sylvester, Jonathan Havens, Joseph Havens, Noah Tuthill, Sylvester Lhommedieu, Henry Havens, Samuel Hopkins, John Bowditch and Daniel Brown. These men separated the island from Southold, as far as local government was concerned, and organized the municipality or town of Shelter Island. Thereafter they kept their own books of record, and had their own local officers. The first town record was that of April 7th, 1730, and was an account of the election of five men as Supervisor, Collector, Constable and

Assessor. The Thomas Conkling in the list was the son of John and Sarah (Horton) Conkling, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Alsaebrook) Conkling. His own wife was Rachel Moore, whom he married in 1732, they having five children. He served the people as Assessor in 1739 and 1759; as Constable and Collector in 1741 and 1747; and as Overseer of the Poor in 1746, 1754, 1757 and 1761. The children of this worthy couple were Thomas, Mary, Shadrach, James and Benjamin. Thomas, born 1733, married Phoebe Glover, 1760, they having six children, namely: Thomas, Benjamin, Lewis, Rachel, Phoebe and James. From this branch of the family there have been many descendants, the marriages being with the Parker, Tuthill, Raynor, Devoe, Brewer, Howell, King, Clark, Griffing, and other Long Island families of a century and more ago.

The inhabitants of the island were so few in number for half a century that no step was taken to provide them with a house of worship of their own. They were progressing, however, and by 1732 concluded that the time had arrived to build a house, and have in it services according to the Presbyterian faith. The principal citizens—the landed proprietors—contributed substantially, while those of lesser means were no less generous in proportion to their ability. The subscription paper circulated among the latter class has been saved, and from it is learned the fact that there were forty-one of them among the contributors, their offerings ranging from 1s. 6d. to £2 6s. The building then erected stood until 1816, when it was displaced by the one now there. In 1746 a paper was signed by the islanders in which they agreed to pay Rev. William Adams to preach the Gospel. Upon this paper the name of Thomas Conkling appears for £10, or $50, his subscription being larger than any other, and equivalent to about $150 of the present day. The church had experiences similar to those of country churches in all parts of the United States since. When it became necessary to build a new house the people were again severely taxed. Twenty-eight subscribers on the island gave $1277.50, of which amount Benjamin Conkling gave $200, Samuel Lord $250, and Sylvester Dering $300, the others being for contributions ranging from $2.50 to $100. Contributions were received from fifty nine non-residents amounting to $1320.50. The new house cost four thousand dol-

lars. While Sineus, Henry and Shadrach were contributors to the church funds, a hundred years ago, Benjamin, of all the members of the Conkling family, was the most frequent, consistent and generous giver. He was a seaman, master of vessels, a money maker, who, in his later days, returned to the island. He was unmarried, and having no children, left the bulk of his fortune, some $8000, to the church. In the churchyard, over his grave, stands a headstone bearing this inscription:

"In memory of Benjamin Conkling, who died Feb. 21, 1826, aged eighty-two. It is but justice to the character of Mr. Conkling to say that he was an obliging neighbor; in his habits industrious, in his dealings honest. He liberally aided the cause of virtue and religion, and in his last moments bequeathed a large proportion of his property to the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Shelter Island, for the support of the gospel."

The relatives of Capt. Conkling were evidently not pleased with this great bequest, as a year or two later they placed over the grave of the Captain's elder brother, also a bachelor, on a near by lot in the same cemetery, a similar headstone, in which these words were cut:

"In memory of Shadrach Conkling, who died January 23d, 1827, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Conkling possessed a sound mind and excellent understanding, and was a firm patriot, a good neighbor, charitable and strictly moral. He owned at the time of his decease, a large estate, which he bequeathed to his relations, who were all very poor, and among whom were seven orphan children. Posterity will decide upon the wisdom manifested in the disposition of the estates of these two brothers."

The Rev. Jacob E. Mallmann, in his history of Shelter Island and the Presbyterian Church, speaks of these headstones as follows:

I do not intend to go into the merits of this proposition. One can, however, read very plainly between the lines of these epitaphs. Perhaps this significant fact will aid "posterity" in forming a correct opinion, namely, that while both men were wealthy bachelors, the latter contributed but twenty dollars to the erection of the present building, while the former gave two hundred dollars and yearly hired a pew, giving besides fifty dollars per annum to the support of the church. But we look in vain for Mr. Shadrach Conkling's name upon the pew lists of those ten years which are still in existence.

Notwithstanding the pastor's evident preference for Benjamin, his commendation, and the apparent disapproval by comparison of Shadrach, it is plain from his own book that Shadrach was a useful citizen, that the people trusted him, and that during his long life he rendered public services unexcelled by those of any other resident of the island. In the list of town officers from 1730 to 1815 he (Mr. Mallmann) reports Shadrach Conkling as follows: Collector and Constable, 1764, 1769; Assessor, 1771, 1790, 1791, 1796, 1798, 1801; Overseer of the Poor, 1774, 1783, 1802; Fence Viewer, 1774, 1775, 1780, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1808. Benjamin, Henry and Sineus Conkling also held offices during the eighty-five years referred to, as well as Shadrach and Thomas.

The census of Shelter Island was taken in 1771 and also in 1776. It included by name the heads of families only, with figures for others. In 1771 there were twenty-seven such heads; Thomas Conkling being one, with four in his family, and Thomas Conkling, Jr., another, with seven in his family. In all, the population then numbered 140 whites and 27 blacks. Five years later among the "heads" were Thomas, Thomas, Jr., and David Conkling, the three families aggregating fourteen persons.

Tho, from their position on an island in the open sea, the Shelter people were greatly exposed to the attacking, invading and destroying British forces, they were no less patriotic than their fellow Americans of Massachussetts, Connecticut, Virginia and other parts. Immediately following the battle of Lexington (April 19th, 1775) and fourteen months before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, they led the sentiment of the American colonists by preparing, circulating, signing and publishing the following, bold, stirring and patriotic declaration:

County of Suffolk, May, 1775.

A General Association, agreed to, and subscribed by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Suffolk.

Persuaded that the Salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm Union of its Inhabitants, in a vigorous Prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety; and convinced of the Necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Confusion which attend a Dissolution of the Powers

of Government; We, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Suffolk, being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America; and shocked by the bloody Scene now acting in the Massachussets Bay, DO, in the most solemn Manner resolve never to become Slaves; and do associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honour and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into Execution whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the Purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the Execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament; until a Reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional Principles (which we most ardently Desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all Things follow the Advice of our own Committee respecting the Purposes aforesaid, the Preservation of Peace and good Order and the Safety of Individuals and private Property.

Dated in Suffolk County, May, 1775.

This paper was signed by the best known families of the island and county, including the Havens, Hortons, Derings, Tuthills, Howells, Bowditches, Cases, Paines, Adams, Sawyers, Parkers, Browns, Booths, Johnsons, Hands, Davals, Norrises and others, not excepting the Conklings, two of whom—Shadrach and Thomas Conkling, Jr., boldly and plainly appended their names, to the everlasting credit of themselves and all others of the family after them.

THE CONKLINGS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

THE record of the Conklings in the war with the mother country for American independence could not be better. They were apparently actuated by motives of patriotism, rather than by personal ambition or the desire for public advancement and glory. This is made manifest by the presence of so many members of the family in the lines of the enlisted men. If they could not be officers of high rank, they did not on that account refuse other service in the lower grades. They served in all the branches, on sea and on land, and they not only tendered such help as they could give to the cause, but offered it again and again, enlisting twice and three times over—for the war. The sacrifice that this meant is known to all readers of American history. It meant death not infrequently; it meant wounds and injuries more commonly; it meant disease and crippling for life; and it meant suffering, loss, privation and other distressing troubles to the dear ones left at home. And what was the compensation for all this? Practically nothing of a selfish or physical character. The pay of a private soldier was only $6.25 a month; of a corporal, $7.33; a sergeant, $8; an ensign, $20; a lieutenant, $26.67; and of a captain, $40. The Conklings all served within these grades. Further, these were only promises to pay, many not being made good until long after the war's termination. When paid it was in paper of depreciated, uncertain and fluctuating value. Sometimes payments were made in permits to impress the animals and goods of others for which payment by the State later was promised. Meantime, the soldier was furnishing his own clothes, his own weapons and often his own food. The State did the best it could; the people understood the situation, and help was given by the masses freely, uncomplainingly, bravely and manfully.

Upon the muster rolls of the State of New York appear the names of 112 members of the family, as follows:

Cankelen—William.

Canklin—Daniel.

Concklin—David, Elemuel (Captain), Elemuel (Lieutenant), Elias, Elisha, Ezekiel, Henry, Higgins, Isaac, Jacob, Jacob, James, John, Joshua, Joseph, Lawrence, Matthew, Nathan, Nicholas, Nicholas N., Nicholas W., Samuel, Seth, Stephen, Thomas, William.

Conckline—Lemuel.

Conckling—Abraham, Aron, Gabriel, Isaac, John, John L., Joseph H., Lewis, Matthies, Michael, Nicolas, Nicolas W., Selah, Stephen, Thomas, Timothy.

Concklin—Ezekiel.

Conkelin—Jacob (Captain).

Conklang—Ebenezer.

Conklen—Isick, Samuel.

Conklin—Abraham, Edward, Ephraim, Gabriel, Henry, Isaac (Captain), Isaac, Jacob, Jacob, Jeremiah, John, Joseph, Joseph, Lemuel (Captain), Lewis, Matthew, Matthias, Matthias, Matthew, Nathan, Nathaniel (Lieutenant), Nathaniel, Richard, Samuel, Seth, Seven, Silvanus, Stephen, Timothy, William (Ensign).

Conkling—Abraham, Ananias, Benjamin, Daniel, David, Ebenezar, Edward, Ezra, Isaac, Israel, Jacob, Jeremiah, John, Jonathan, Joseph (Lieutenant), Joseph, Joseph, Nathan, Nathaniel, Samuel, Silvanus, Sylvanus, T. Stodard, Thomas, Timothy, Titus, William, William, Jr., Zophar.

Conklinh—Thomas.

Konklin—Joseph.

In some cases, quite a number, no doubt, the same person is represented in the list two or three times. That is accounted for by the fact of his repeated services, his re-enlistments, his volunteering again and again during the struggle of eight years duration. In other instances father and son, bearing the same given name, both appear on the rolls. And again, many men, then as now, were named Jacob, John, Joseph, etc. The official rolls show that other families also had diversity with their surnames,

the easy one of Cole being varied by Coal, Coale, Kole, Koal and Koel spellings. The very comman name of Smith was spelled in eight different ways, Reynolds in nine, Campbell in ten, etc. The enrolling officers then were as bad spellers, evidently, as too many people are now.

The American forces were in divisions of different name. The Line was the regular or national army, furnished by the States, but serving under General Washington wherever directed by him. The Militia were organizations under control of the State, for use whenever wanted in the State, but which could not be taken out of the State for more than three months at a time. The Levies were men drafted from the Militia for the purpose of keeping up the Line.

The Associated Exempts were men past 50 years of age and ex-officials, who could be called out only in time of invasion.

Regiments were usually known by the names of their commanding Colonels combined with that of the county or branch of service they represented.

The State maintained a naval force—privateers—consisting in all of eleven small vessels, which took many prizes, and which were regularly in the service and on the pay rolls. Of the 126 privateersmen three were Conklings—Ebenezar, Richard and Titus. In 1842 Mary Conklin made application to Congress for a pension on account of the services of her deceased husband on one of the privateers. The Government was ungenerous to its fighting men and their widows in those days, and the petition of Mrs. Conklin was rejected by the House Committee, Chairman Calhoun reporting that the fund available for that purpose was exhausted in 1837. While it is not known positively who this Mary Conklin was, it is more than likely that her husband was one of the three men named.

During the war Jacob Conkling was one of the Captains of the Fourth Regiment of Orange County Militia, while William and Higgins Conkling were two of the private soldiers.

In the Second Regiment of Orange County Militia Matthias Conkling was Lieutenant, William Conkling Ensign, and thirty Conklings were in the ranks, namely: Ezekiel, David, Henry, Daniel, John, Nicholas, Nicholas N., Nicholas W., Stephen, Abra-

ham, Aaron, Gabriel, Isaac, John, John L., Joseph H., Lewis, Matthias, Michael, Stephen, Thomas, Aaron, Gabriel, Isaac, John, Joseph, Joseph, Jr., Lewis, Michael, Stephen, Nicholas W. The Second was a strong regiment, with thirteen companies, forty-three officers and full roll of privates.

Suffolk County (Long Island) was in the struggle for Independence at the beginning, but later was removed therefrom, the British forces obtaining and retaining control of affairs the last seven years of the war. Before the Declaration the people joined the American side almost en masse, and several military organizations were effected. One of these was the Second Battalion, by order of the Provincial Congress, of which Daniel Conkling was one of the Ensigns in an Easthampton Company, and unquestionably either he who was born in 1718 or his son of 1757. The First Suffolk Regiment numbered 600 men. Its command was offered to Platt Conkling, but he refused it, for some reason now unknown, and William Floyd was elected Colonel instead. In this regiment were thirteen Conklings, including Lieutenant Timothy, Thomas, Benjamin, Jacob, Jeremiah, Joseph and others, all willing to render service in behalf of their country, but unfortunately so placed that they were not able to do much.

The First Regiment of Orange County Militia seems to have failed in perfection of its organization, only thirty-three men joining it, one of whom was Lieutenant Joseph Conkling. Its lack of numbers, however, did not prevent it going into battle with Colonel Jesse Woodhull when the opportunity offered, and suffering severely.

In the Second Regiment of the Line were John, Joseph and Daniel Conkling, as enlisted men.

In the Third Regiment of the Line were Lieutenant Nathaniel Conkling, and John, Selah, Thomas and Timothy, enlisted men.

In the Fourth Regiment of the Line were Lieutenant Edward Conkling, Lieutenant Silvanus Conkling, and Daniel, Edward, Nathan and William Conkling, enlisted men.

In the Fifth Regiment of the Line were John, Samuel and Thomas Conkling, enlisted men.

In the Levies were John, Joseph, Samuel, Abraham, Jacob, John, Matthias, Nathan, John, Samuel, Lemuel, Isik, Ephraim and John Conkling. John Conkling also served in the Line as an Artificer, under Lieutenant Colonel Luther Baldwin.

In the Orange Conuty Militia with Land Bounty Rights were William, Daniel, John, Joseph, T. Stodard, Ezekiel, Matthew, Gabriel, Isaac, Joseph and Benjamin Conkling.

In the Dutchess County Militia were Captain Elemuel Conkling, Lieutenant Elemuel Conkling and Abraham Conkling, private.

The Land Bounty Rights was a Legislative device to induce enlistments near the close of the war—1781. A three-year enlistment entitled a man to 600 acres; two years to 350 acres, and 200 acres was allowed to one securing the enlistment of another man. Men in classes were entitled under certain circumstances to the 200-acre bounty, and in such cases it was usually disposed of in the manner following:

We, the subscribers, belonging to Daniel Cantene's Class in Col. Jesse Woodhull's Regiment of Orange County Militia, do hereby transfer and assign to Hezekiah White, of the precinct of Cornwall, in Orange County and State of New York, carpenter, and to his heirs and assigns forever all our right and title to the annexed certificate and the gratuity or bounty of 200 acres of land to which we are entitled by reason of an act entitled "an act for raising troops to complete the Line of this State in the service of the United States, and the two regiments to be raised on bounties of unappropriated lands, and for the further defense of this State," passed the 23d day of March, 1781. As witness our hands and seals, etc.

It is not intended in this work to give more credit to any person or people than is due. The idea is to be fair and true. While the patriotism and military services of the Conklings are so specifically mentioned, not the least diversion from or detraction of others, contemporary with them, is contemplated. More than forty-three thousands enlistments are recorded among about three hundred thousand people in the State of New York during the war of the Revolution. One-seventh of all the men, women and children took part in the defensive and offensive operations of that terrible period, saying nothing of the Tories among them who favored actively or passively the enemy so savagely assailing

them. New York was the great battleground of the war. Heroism was demanded of its people, and they responded in a manner unsurpassed if not unequalled in the history of the world. It is gratifying to the writer to speak so of the people of his native State, and it is the more so when he can include among these patriots so many men who were connected by blood and family with himself. Hardly less agreeable and stirring is the fact that hundreds of other relatives, of other names, however—the Thompsons, Carpenters, Hortons, Mapes, Brooks, Lamoreux, Webbs, Roes, Howells, Sutherlands, Terrys, etc.—were of the same sentiment, same nature, and same determination to stand by their country and the right, shedding their blood on the field of battle, and risking, suffering, losing and gaining as their cousins, nephews, uncles and brothers-in-law, the Conklings, were doing.

A good illustration of the time and services given by many of these men to their country is afforded in a report to the House of Representatives by Mr. Denny, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, submitted March 26th, 1832, as follows:

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of John Conklin, report:

The petitioner states that he enlisted in 1776 in Jacob Dewitt's company of rangers for and during the war. The company having broken up he enlisted in October, 1778, for three years, in Capt. Mills' company, in Col. Baldwin's Regiment of artificers. Petitioner was made a sergeant, and continued to serve until the 22d of October, 1781, when he was honorably discharged; that he continued to render service on the frontiers with scouting parties. Petitioner is seventy-seven years of age, is poor, and, from infirmities, unable to labor. It does not appear that petitioner's statement was made under oath.

Joseph Thomas makes an affidavit, and declares that petitioner in 1776 enlisted in Dewitt's company, and afterwards entered Mills' company in 1780, and acted as sergeant; that in May, 1781, petitioner was put into Capt. Patten's company of artillery artificers, and remained at West Point while deponent marched to the southward.

Silas Tyler and Paul Tyler testify to the enlistments of Conklin in Dewitt's and Mills' companies.

The petitioner accompanies his application with his commission as sergeant in Mills' company, dated at West Point July 19, 1780, and also with other original papers, dated in 1781, furnishing evidence of his service, and with his discharge, signed by J. Wright, lieutenant of artillery artificers, dated October, 1781, at West Point.

The Committee recommend that petitioner be placed on the pension roll.

It is not known that any other Conkling was pensioned on account of services in the war for independence.

* * * * *

The name Clinton figures remarkably in the written history of New York during the Revolutionary period and the few years before and the few years following. So many Clintons were there, and so extensive and mingled were their operations, that confusion of thought and memory frequently results in the mind of the student. It will be well, maybe, to clear up the situation. The first Clinton was Charles, who crossed the Atlantic in 1729, and located his home and family in the Ulster and Orange County region, sixty or seventy miles from New York City. It was Indian country then, and the Clintons had to guard against and fight the savages. A palisade, or high log fence, was built around their house for protection. As a Lieutenant Colonel he took part in a British-American expedition against the French-Indian allies of Canada, being accompanied by his sons, James and George. He served the people as surveyor and as county judge.

George Clinton was an officer of the British Navy, who in time rose to the rank of Vice Admiral. He was the royal Governor of the Province of New York from 1743 to 1753.

Sir Henry Clinton was son of Admiral and Governor Clinton. In the British Army he served as Major General with Howe and Burgoyne at Boston, but in 1778 succeeded Howe as commander-in-chief in America with rank of Lieutenant General.

James Clinton, son of Colonel Charles Clinton, began his military career in 1756 with the expedition against Canada, during

which as a captain he captured a French war vessel on Lake Ontario and assisted in the taking of Fort Frontenac. In 1775 he allied himself with the patriots, and was soon a Colonel and Brigadier General. He stayed in the war to the end, commanding at Albany, fighting the Indians at the head of 1600 men, being at the siege of Yorktown and at the evacuation of New York.

George Clinton was also at Fort Frontenac, as a Lieutenant. For a time he held a clerkship under the British Governor-Admiral, George Clinton, there being blood relationship between the two families. He represented New York in the Continental Congress and was afterwards a Brigadier General, first of the Militia and then of the Continental Army. Upon the organization of the State in 1777, he became Governor, holding that office until 1795. In 1801 he was once more elected Governor, and in 1804 and 1808 was elected Vice President of the United States.

Dewitt Clinton, son of General James Clinton, like his father and Uncle George, was born and lived in Orange County, his years extending from 1769 to 1828. He was as prominent as any of the other Clintons, being Legislator, Mayor of New York, Lieutenant Governor, Governor and candidate for President in 1812, when he was beaten by James Madison.

It will be seen that among the leading men of the Province and State of New York, a century and little more ago, were six Clintons, three of whom were Governors, three Generals, four soldiers of distinction, one a seaman of high rank, and two very close to the Presidency of the United States.

* * * * *

In 1777 the Highlands of the Hudson River were defended against the British by two forts, one called Clinton and the other Montgomery. While General Burgoyne was in the country to the north, being hemmed in and gradually overcome by the American forces under General Gates, Sir Henry Clinton undertook a measure in the hope of giving him relief. He sailed up the Hudson with a fleet upon which were 3000 soldiers. By a bit of strategy or deception he got past General Putnam, and thereby

saved himself trouble and defeat. He attacked these forts on the 6th of October, storming them, and effecting their capture. Fort Clinton was commanded by General James Clinton, and Fort Montgomery by General George Clinton. The defense was heroic, but unavailing, as the 600 Americans, outnumbered five to one, could not hold out against their assailants. The British losses of killed and wounded were the more numerous, but the destruction of the fortifications and the capture of American soldiers tended to even up the results. On their way down the river the British stopped long enough at Newburg, Orange County's largest town, to burn it. In this affair it was out of the ordinary that Fort Clinton, defended by General Clinton, should be attacked and captured by General Clinton, but so it was. As an aid to Burgoyne the expedition was a failure; Burgoyne being compelled to surrender, at Saratoga, with all his forces a week or so later.

* * * * *

The Clintons and the attack upon the Highlands forts have been referred to so fully in this chapter because the interest in the men and in the expedition was so great in Orange County. It was local history in which all the people were concerned. The forts were partially or wholly garrisoned by citizens of the county. Two of the Conklings—Samuel and Thomas—lost their lives in consequence of it, being captured at Fort Montgomery and both dying in the prison where they were placed by the British. Their friends and relatives suffered somewhat similarly. One of these was William Reynolds, who with his brother John came from England. Their sympathies were with the people of New York in the war that ensued some years after their coming, and they entered the military service of the State. They were in Captain Francis Smith's company of Colonel Jesse Woodhull's regiment defending Fort Clinton. William Reynolds was so badly wounded that he was incapacitated, and in his helpless condition applied to the State for relief. The papers in his case are somewhat quaint in their phraseology, spelling, and capitalization, and are here produced as in the original:

Deposition of John Lamoreux,

Orange County, State of New York.

John Lamoreux being Duly Sworn Deposeth and Saith that on the 6th of October 1777 William Runels of Coll Jesse woodhull's Rigment was in command in Ft Clinton with Lt Henry Brewster and in the Reboubt Commanded by Coll Wm Loughrey and that he was wounded with a Bainot in several places in the Body and that very Badly Espetialy under the Right Brest and that he was Taken Prisoner and Carried to New York where this Deponent Saith they were Prisoners Together for Near Ten months and further this Deponent Saith that after their Releas the said Runels was under the Surjants hands until the Later end of year 1779 and his wounds Not Healed.

Certificate of Inspector.

I do hereby certify that William Raynolds, a private in Capt. Francis Smith's Company Coll Jesse Woodhull's Regt of Orange County Militia Voluntarily joined himself to my Plattoon in the time of the Battle of Fort Montgomery on the 6th of October 1777 under the command of Lieut. Coll. James McClaughry and that the said William Raynolds received several dangerous wounds with bayonets in his body and was taken prisoner with me and carried to New York by the British.

Henry Brewster Jr. Inspector to General John Hathorn's Brigade of Orange County Militia.

Certificates of Examining Surgeons.

I hereby certify on examination that the Bearer William Reynolds from a wound through the Integuments and right Lobe of the Lungs and others in different Parts of his Body is disqualified for obtaining a Livelihood by bodily Labor and that the inability will increase as he advances in years. Charles M. Knight.

I have examined the case of the within named William Reynolds & am of the same opinion of Doctor M. Knight in every respect and do further testify that I visited him frequently as a surgeon during his illness & that his case was most deplorable and his sufferings almost beyond Discription.

John Cockrane, late Director of the Hospitals United States.

* * * * *

The certificates of John Lamoreux and Doctors Knight and Cockrane were with a view to securing a pension from the United States. They were made in 1790. The Secretary of War wrote to the New York State officials for further information, which the Treasurer furnished as shown in the following:

New York, Jan. 12th, 1791.

Sir: Your letter of 8th Instant requesting some information respecting a payment made by me to William Reynolds an invalid, came duly to hand. On examining my papers I find that the payment was made in pursuance of Concurrent Resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of this State of the 4th April 1785 a copy of which I do myself the Honor to enclose you, and am sir, Your most humble servant.

Gerard Bancker.

Henry Knox Esq
Secretary of War.

Copy of Legislative Resolution.

In Assembly Monday 10 oClock A M. April 4th 1785. Mr. Ford from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Reynolds a wounded soldier Reported that is the opinion of the Committee that the Petitioner merits relief, that the Committee have for that purpose agreed to a resolution which being read was concurred by the House— '

Thereupon Resolved if the Honorable the Senate concur herein that William Reynolds a soldier of the Orange County Militia in Capt. Francis Smith's Company of Col. Jesse Woodhull's Regiment of said Militia has produced Satisfactory Certificates that he was wounded at Fort Montgomery while in actual service, opposing the enemy during the late war. That agreeable to the acts of Congress, and the Laws of this State, he is entitled to a partial support and that he be allowed Twenty six shillings & eight pence p month from the 6th day of October 1777 until the 23d day of December 1779 as a partial support. Ordered that M Clark deliver a Copy of the last proceeding Resolution to the Honorable the Senate.

A true extract from the Journals of the Assembly of the State of New York.

Gerard Bancker Treas.

Gerard Bancker Esqr. Treasurer of the State of New York to the Sec of War 12 Jan. 1791.

* * * * *

Thomas Lamoreux was Ensign in Captain Francis Smith's Company; Daniel Conkling was a private in Captain Phineas Rumsey's Company, and other Orange County men too numerous to mention were there, in the service, in the front, in the battle. Not all were taken prisoners. The escape of General Clinton was miraculous and has become historic. The prisons to which

the soldiers were sent became historic also, but not in a sense at all creditable to the enemy. They were in every way unfit for human habitation, and were the cause of a vast amount of suffering and hundreds of deaths among the unfortunate patriots incarcerated within them. It is told among their descendants to this day that when Reynolds and Lamoreux were exchanged and returned to their home they stopped at a big rock near the house, and called to the folks inside to bring them tubs of warm water, soap, towels, combs, scissors and other clothes as they were too dirty, ragged and lousy to enter the house in the condition they then were. They washed out of doors, burned their rags, cut off their hair and cleaned up as thoroly as possible before again familiarly mingling with the family. William Reynolds not long after married Martha Lamoreux, daughter of John, one of the brothers. The Lamoreux brothers were French Huguenots, who thirty or forty years before were driven out of France by the Catholics on account of their religion. John Lamoreux married Betsey Tice, a Dutch woman from Holland. Their granddaughter, Charity Reynolds, married Sylvester Conkling, and in this way the three families were connected. Notwithstanding their foreign birth the Lamoreux and Reynolds families were Americans of loyal and trustworthy character during the long and terrible war of the Revolution.

Orange County suffered greatly during the eight years prior to peace in 1783. The Indians were yet close, and, as allies of the foe, cut off the trade, destroyed the property, and slew the people ruthlessly. A part of Washington's army wintered one year there. Newburg for a time was his headquarters. The Tories were zealous for the King, and rivaled the savages in brutality. It is not astonishing that almost every man in the county shouldered his musket and entered upon the defense of the community. Indeed, the man who did not was old and physically worthless, or so young that he had hardly entered upon his teens. The pressure and the desire to serve could not be withstood, and the people enmasse went into the war. Some years ago Ed. Mott told the story following in the New York Times, and, as it concerns people connected with the family and illustrates the character of the struggle on the then frontier, it is here reproduced:

Henry Reynolds was a Quaker, whose religion did not prevent him doing for his country what its best citizens generally were doing. His property had been destroyed by the British soldiers when they burned the town of Peekskill, and he then moved a little further west, across the Hudson river, into Orange County. He assisted as a minute man in the capture of Stony Point, and he was so active generally that he aroused the enmity of the Tories, who determined upon vengeance.

One night, in July, 1782, he was awakened by a knocking at the door. To his query as to who was there he received the reply that it was the commander of a detachment of American soldiers, who were seeking deserters from Washington's army, a portion of which was in camp three miles from the Reynolds' place, the locality being known to this day as "The Camp."

Thrown off his guard the patriot Quaker hastily dressed himself, opened the door and went back to get a light. As he struck the flint in the tinder box and lighted a candle he saw the Tory Edward Roblin and another one named Benjamin Kelly. There were three others, strangers to him. Seeing that he had been duped, Reynolds felled Kelly and Roblin to the floor, and made a dash for the open door. He was captured and overpowered by the others. The noise brought Mrs. Reynolds, her twelve-year-old daughter Phoebe, her younger son, Caleb, and the bound boy upon the scene. Reynolds struggling with his assailants, shouted to the bound boy to run and summon aid, but the Tories seized the boy and frightened him so that during all the succeeding outrages of the night he stood motionless and speechless against the wall at one end of the room. Mrs. Reynolds, who was in delicate health, swooned when she saw her husband at the mercy of the outlaws.

The boy Caleb, young as he was, endeavored to render some aid to his father, and he was knocked down by Tory Roblin and thrown unconscious into the ashes on the hearth of the broad stone fireplace. The girl Phoebe fought desperately to protect her father, but while two of the gang held her the others swung the big wrought iron crane of the fireplace out from the chimney jamb, tied a rope around Reynolds' neck, fastened the other end to the crane and drew their victim up until his toes were off the floor and dangled in the ashes. There they left him suspended, supposing that he had strangled to death, and went to other parts of the house, ransacking it for plunder.

Left thus to herself Phoebe hastily cut the rope by which her father was suspended, and removed the noose from his neck. Finding that he was not dead, altho he was unconscious, she dragged him to a bed in one corner, lifted him upon it, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. A moment later the

Tory, Roblin, returned to the room. Discovering what Phoebe had done, he summoned the others. The girl, brandishing the butcher's knife with which she had cut the rope, placed herself in front of her still helpless father. Roblin thrust his sword deep into her breast. She wrenched the sword from the Tory's hand, and before she was disarmed had wounded him severely. She then threw herself upon her father to protect him from the weapons of the gang. The Tories stabbed her in half a dozen different places, and tore her clothing almost entirely off her body before they forced her from the bed and hurled her, bleeding from her many wounds, into a far corner of the room, where she lay, as they believed, dying.

Mrs. Reynolds had recovered from her swoon by this time. She crawled to the hearth and took the still unconscious boy, Caleb, from the ashes, and held him in her arms moaning for mercy to her husband. Disregarding her agonized appeals, the Tories took Reynolds from the bed, again hanged him from the crane, stabbed him several times with their swords, and resumed their plundering of the house. In spite of her wounds, the men had no sooner left the room than Phoebe went again to the aid of her father, and once more cut him down. She attempted to carry him from the house, when he slipped from her arms and fell heavily to the floor.

The noise brought the Tory gang quickly back to the room, where they found Phoebe lying upon the prostrate and unconscious form of her father, mingling her blood with his. With oaths they thrust their swords again and again into the Quaker's body, and Phoebe received additional wounds while trying to ward the blades from her father. The assassins at last dragged the girl away and thrust the Quaker's limp body into a large wooden chest—which is still in possession of a descendant of Reynolds in Sullivan County—and closed the lid down upon it. They then departed with their plunder, having first rolled a rock against the door and set fire to the house in two places. The flames were extinguished by the girl, Phoebe. Then returning to her father, she staunched and bound up his wounds, and started out to give the alarm to neighbors.

A party quickly formed and pursued the Tories. They were overtaken in the mountains south of Chester and three of the gang were killed, Roblin and another alone escaping. Roblin fled to Canada, and that was the end of the Claudius Smith gang. The doctor from Goshen found thirty dangerous wounds on Reynolds' body. One ear was nearly severed from his head and one arm was so badly hacked that the use of it was never recovered.

The girl, Phoebe, had eleven bad wounds, two of which—one in the head and one in the breast—were so dangerous that the

girl's life was long despaired of. The bound boy never recovered from the fright the Tories gave him, and died from brain fever a few days later.

The day after this outrageous assault on the Quaker's family Mrs. Reynolds gave birth to a child. It was a girl. The baby lived, grew to womanhood, and became the mother of the well known Wales family, of Sullivan County, Reynolds having removed to that county soon after the Revolution, and where that daughter married Blake Wales, who became a famous physician and surgeon of the southern tier. The boy, Caleb, grew up and was a soldier under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812. Phoebe married Jeremiah Drake in Sullivan County, and prominent families of the Delaware and Neversink Valleys are descended from her. She lived to be eighty-three years old.

The Reynolds' farm and the old house, the scene of that night's terrible ordeal, are now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Gignoux, of New York. The broad stone chimney, on the fireplace of which the patriot Quaker was twice hanged from the crane, is tumbling down. The iron crane was removed years ago by one of the Wales family, it is said, in whose possession it now is.

The trials and troubles of the women in the Revolutionary period were as great as those of the men. The Reynolds incident illustrates the truth of this assertion. If proof were needed, there were other illustrations in plenty. Augustus Griffin, in his Journal, published in 1857, tells a number of stories concerning his and kindred families and their experiences with the British forces of that time. One of these was about Mrs. John Corwin. A party of the enemy, mounted, stopped at her door. In a rough voice the officer commanding demanded of Mrs. Corwin some grain for their horses. To impress upon her his importance and the necessity for prompt compliance with his demand, he added: "Your situation, Madam, warns you to an immediate attention to my request. To refuse is to rush to destruction." Disregarding the threat Mrs. Corwin coolly replied: "I have no food either for you or for your horses." "Well," said he, "here is a fine piece of wheat across the field. It will answer for our horses, and we will have it." He moved for the gate which opened the field. "Stop!" said Mrs. Corwin. "Altho I am alone, and you think unprotected and in your power, I am not afraid and I defy you. I will shoot dead the first horse that enters that field." As she

said this she presented a loaded gun, and took position to consummate her declared purpose. The gate was not opened, the grain remained, the soldiers left. The heroine of this affair was, in her youth, one of the Mapes family, a connection of the Conklings. At the time of the incident, in 1778, she was not quite nineteen years of age. She lived until Christmas day of 1850.

In Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk County is an account of "Captain Conkling," who, in 1779, led several small vessels against a British privateer at Sag Harbor, capturing her and taking her out. Conkling's own vessel was the sloop Beaver. Later he took two brigs loaded with 12,000 bushels of oats, liquors, etc., intended for supply of the British troops at the east end of Long Island. The Conkling in these affairs is supposed to have been Captain Edward Conkling, son of Captain Joseph Conkling, both mariners, and noted in the affairs of the island in the Eighteenth Century.

THE CONKLINGS OF ORANGE COUNTY

HEN, in the later years of the Seventeenth Century, New Netherlands became New York, and the British succeeded the Dutch in the possession and government of the country, a great movement was inaugurated that has continued to this day. The people on the shores of the Atlantic began at once to go West, which they had been prevented in doing by the great barricade of a foreign land intervening. The English speaking residents of the eastern end of Long Island had long been restrained, hampered and even persecuted by the Dutch of the western end, the line between the national possessions being uncertain and at times in dispute. With the change of flag, however, came a change in these conditions. The whole country was opened to both peoples alike, and an Englishman under the new regime was looked upon as being as good as a Dutchman and in the eyes of the officials as probably a little better. Encouraged by the rulers and lured on by reports of a flattering character concerning the lands and the prospects for trade and advancement, the islanders of the east end, from Southold, Easthampton and other places, proceeded to take advantage of the new opportunities offered them. Many of them sold out their town lots and farm lands, and by sailboat and wagon started for the other island end and the Hudson river. They crossed the river and they ascended it, and soon very considerable settlements of them were found in what are now Westchester, Rockland and Orange counties, of the State of New York, as well as on Manhattan Island, in New Jersey and elsewhere. By the year 1702 the census of Orange County gave evidence among the inhabitants of 49 men from 16 to 60 years, 5 above 60, "40 wiffes, 57 male children, 84 mayds and gerells" and 33 colored persons. By 1731 the people of Orange County had increased to 1969 in numbers,

184 of whom were black and 1785 white. At that time the Province of New York contained 7231 black inhabitants and 43,058 white. Among those who went from Long Island to Orange County were branches of such well known families as the Youngs, Tuthills, Wells, Mapes, Conklings, Budds, Hallocks, Hortons, Terrys, Corwins, Arnolds and others, all of whom are yet represented by their descendants among the best people of the county. The census of 1771 gave as "heads of families," meaning married men, eighteen Conklings, namely: Daniel, Nicholas, Jacob, Nicholas, William, Henry, Thomas, William, Casper, Matthew, Abraham, Jacobs, Samuel, Nicholas, Gabriel, Isaac, Joshua and Lewis. While all these men, no doubt, were from the same original stock—John and Ananias, the glass men—they are not supposed to be connected sufficiently near to those particularly referred to in this narrative as to require further mention.

Among the Easthampton families a century and a half ago was that of Daniel Conkling. He was son of Ananias, grandson of Benjamin and great grandson of the first Ananias, who came from England to Salem. He was born in 1718, and had ten children, of whom the seventh was a son, also named Daniel, born in 1757. When the men of Easthampton were called upon in April, 1775, to sign their "Declaration of Independence," the elder Daniel signed with every other able-bodied, grown man in the town. The son was 17½ years old at the time, and for that reason was debarred from the privilege forbidden to the boys and exercised only by the men. In little more than a year there was fighting on the island; thousands of British soliders assisted by other thousands of Hessians and a powerful fleet of war vessels, attacking the militia men and other somewhat disorganized American forces, and overcoming them. In consequence they were, before the close of 1776, in possession of New York City and all of Long Island, a command they continued to enjoy until the end of the war. General Washington and his army retired into the counties north of the city and to New Jersey. The Long Islanders found the conditions wellnigh intolerable during the years of British occupation, and many of them went over to Connecticut and up the Hudson river to escape them. Among this number was young Daniel Conkling. Naturally, he sought his kinsfolk, and had no trouble in finding a great many of them

in Westchester, Orange, Ulster and Dutchess counties, the district then nearest the city, just north of it, and on both sides of the river. Having nothing else to do, and no means of support, stirred with zeal and passion and emulating the examples of his relatives and friends, he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of the Line, under Colonel James Holmes, in company with a large member of other Conklings, Carpenters, Brooks, Hortons, Howells, Mapes, Roes, Sutherlands, Terrys, Thompsons, Tuthills, Wickhams, and others, with whom he then was connected by relationship or later so became. How long he served is not known, but service in the Line was of the highest grade, and in those times it was arduous, dangerous and in many respects terrible. After leaving the Line he settled in Orange County, near Goshen, and there again entered the service, in the First Regiment of Orange County Militia, with Land Bounty Rights, commanded by Major Zachariah Dubois, an organization of three hundred men; his company being that headed by Captain Phineas Rumsey. Among those with him in this Regiment were Joseph, John, William and T. Stoddard Conkling, John Brooks, Isaac and John Lamoreux, John, Isaac and Peter Bull, three Sutherlands, five Howells, Thompsons, Tuthills, Hortons, Seeleys, Carpenters, Woodhulls, Youngs, Wickham and others of names familiar to readers of these pages. The militia were intended for home defense, and as the source upon which levies could be made for keeping the Line in force and form. Service in it was not play by any means, and especially not on the frontiers of New York, ravaged as they were by savage Indians and British Tories.

While serving in the army, Daniel Conkling became acquainted with several fellow patriots named Roe,* and with

* The Roes were among the early people in Orange County, dating back to 1730. They came from Scotland. Jonas Roe had seven sons and seven daughters. Among those enlisted in the New York forces during the Revolution were twenty-two Roes. In the Fourth Regiment of the Line were Captain Daniel Roe and four other Roes, with two Lieutenant Conklings and four privates, one of whom was Daniel Conkling. Eight Roes served in the Line from New York. Jonas Roe, Jonas, Jr., Nathaniel and Timothy Roe were in the Fourth Regiment of Orange County Militia. In the Third Regiment of the same (Orange County Militia, Land Bounty Rights) were Captain Nathaniel Roe, Nathaniel, Jr., and John and William Roe. Father

their women, one of whom, Susannah Roe, became his wife Jan. 17th, 1779. In the first United States census, that of 1790, Daniel Conkling was reported as the head of a faimly of nine persons, living at or near the town of Goshen, N. Y. In 1791 he bought a piece of land from John Roe, supposed to be for their farm and family home.

A century and more ago the making of wills and the probating of estates was more common than now. This was because the ownership of land and the individual home were more common then. Men were educated and trained to believe that they must acquire property, must work for themselves, must be "the heads of families," and must be citizens in a responsible sense. The Conkling estates were quite numerous, those administered upon during one period of less than forty years including Jacob's, in 1787, Stephen 1790, Isaac 1795, Henry 1797, Jacob 1799, William 1806, Barnabas 1806, Benjamin 1808, Nathaniel 1812, Isaac 1814, Jonathan 1815, Nathaniel 1816, William 1816, David, 1819, Daniel 1819, Ananias 1823, Enos 1823, Daniel S. 1824, and so on.

---

and sons and one grandson evidently served in these organizations together. Nathaniel Roe also served in the Orange County Militia Associated Exempts—probably Captain Roe. One of the vessels on the Hudson in 1776 was a galley called the Roe, serving the American forces. It evidently was a useful, important vessel, as it had three officers and several enlisted men. Captain Jesse Roe was tried by Court Martial June 9th, 1777, "for insulting and ill treating Mr. Coleclough, conductor of wagons, on the march from Morristown." Colonel Thomas Marshall, a Virginian, who served with Washington in New York, at Brandywine, at Valley Forge and elsewhere, and who was father of John Marshall afterwards Chief Justice of the United States, presided at the trial. Captain Roe was not only acquitted, but was justified in his course by the Court. General George Washington approved the decision, and ordered Captain Roe released from arrest "with honor." Nathaniel was one of the sons of Jonas Roe, and on account of his military experience was called Captain, he being one of the four officers of that rank in the Third Regiment. He was well off, having five hundred acres of land, and in the town of Chester his taxes amounting to £10 15s. 1d., a very large individual tax for those days. He and his wife Susannah were the parents of Mrs. Susannah (Roe) Conkling. Captain Roe and his wife lived until 1813, when he died at the age of 81 years, and within 48 hours she died at the age of 83 years.

Daniel and Susannah Roe Conkling had a numerous family. After her death he married again, the second wife being Hannah Brooks, a daughter of John Brooks.* She survived Conkling a number of years, he dying in 1819. He was the father of eleven children, all by the first marriage.

Of several of Daniel Conkling's children but little is known, they either leaving no records or the records being lost. Two of them died in early youth—Daniel, the firstborn, and Joseph, the third.

The second child was named Susannah, after her mother and grandmother. She married Daniel Mapes, and they also had eleven children. The firstborn was named after herself and the fourth after her father. These names—Daniel and Susannah, the latter being reduced to Susan in later generations—were evidently favorites in the family and its connections for one hundred years or more. The fifth child of this family was Job Mapes, born in 1813, and who died in 1905, aged 92 years. Job was the village tailor, and a good one at that. He was a popular citizen, of whom many pleasant anecdotes are told, and who is borne in grateful recollection by all his surviving acquaintances. The Mapes fam-

* John Brooks was born in Haarlem, Holland, Jan. 24th, 1741. He came to New York when a young man, and enlisted in the American army among the first. He was in the battle of Fort Montgomery, with so many other Orange Countians, and was captured by the enemy and held prisoner for a long time. His wife was a French woman, born in Paris. Brooks was a tailor by trade. He was a strong man mentally and no less strong physically, for he lived nearly ninety-four years and was a prominent, useful citizen. He had a son, named after himself, who evidently was "a chip of the old block." John Brooks, Jr., was born Oct. 18th, 1779, and he lived to the age of ninety-one years. His wife was Sarah, daughter of William and Mahala Earl Reynolds. He was a good public speaker, and a fair poet. He built one of the first concrete houses, inscribing on its front "1-3 Highland Cement; 2-3 beach sand; 1830; J. B." He had a stony tract for a farm. He got rid of much of the stone by digging deep holes and filling them with stone almost to the top. More stone went into fences and still more into a stone dwelling, in 1850. He was proud when he got rid of the objectionable matter, and celebrated his triumph with a poem. He leased several thousand acres of land near Fort Montgomery, and dealt extensively in fire wood. The Brooks family was one of the famous ones of the county.

ily has left indelible marks in the history of Suffolk and Orange Counties that New Yorkers are justly proud of.

Abigail Conkling married Samuel Webb, and they had seven children, all of whom attained maturity and married. After her death her sister Maria, eight years younger, married the widower. They had one child. The Webbs were, and are yet, a noted family in their home locality. One of them—Samuel Webb, also—was seven feet high. He was killed by Indians in one of the wars of the neighborhood, and it is said the savages were greatly rejoiced at their success in downing so big a man. He had a brother 6 feet 6 inches in height.

Solomon Conkling took Mary Lounsberry for a wife, and to them were born six children. He was a farmer and at one time owned four farms in partnership with his brother Sylvester.

Julia Conkling was the sixth child. She reversed the procedure of her sisters Abigail and Maria, in marrying the same man, by marrying two brothers—William and Isaac Bull. They were sons of Ebenezer Bull, and further descended from William and Sarah Wells Bull. Ebenezer owned many acres of land, much of it mountainous, in what is now known as Woodbury, Orange County. The road to West Point passes thru it. A steep hill on the west side is called "Bull Hill." It is said that William, one summer day, was hauling hay over this road. An unusually long pause of the team caused some observers to go to the place where horses and wagons were standing. William Bull was found dead on the hay, he apparently having been struck a hard blow with a pitchfork by some person whose criminal identity was never made known. Mrs. Bull had five cihldren by the first marriage and two by the second. Her three oldest daughters married farmers, and settled down near Towanda, Pennsylvania, where they had large families of children. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bull also moved to Pennsylvania.

Hiram Conkling married Lydia Smith. He had one child. Hiram moved to Philadelphia. After his wife's death he returned to Monroe, and died at the Samuel Webb home in 1850.

Sarah (sometimes called Sally) Conkling married Wickham Roe, and had two children. He died and she married Daniel Wilson, and had two more children. Wilson resembled Horace

Greeley, publisher of the New York Tribune. In 1863, during the anti-draft troubles, he was mistaken for Greeley by rioters, and so severely handled by them that he died in consequence of the injuries they inflicted upon him.

Daniel S. was the last of the sons and daughters of Daniel and Susannah Conkling. The first child named Daniel having died, another was so named. It was not uncommon to do this a century and more ago. Daniel S. lived and died a bachelor.

The fourth son of Daniel Conkling was given a name much honored at the east end of Long Island—Sylvester. He seems to have been the most active and prominent member of the family during the short period of his life, a little less than fifty years, as indicated by his religious, business, military and social activities. He was a member of the first church of his neighborhood—the Presbyterian, established in 1783—his parents being members of the same organization before him. Tho he was brought up on the farm, and trained to be handy with tools and in employments of various kinds, he was really a carpenter, and built a number of houses for himself and others. He was employed once on the farm of James Howell. The latter, on returning from the woods, told his wife that he had had a narrow escape from being killed by a falling tree. She was duly shocked, of course, but Sylvester lightly remarked that he needn't be troubled over a mishap of that kind, "for I'll marry the widow and take care of the children." Not long after Howell died, and young Conkling, true to his word, and without waiting too long, married the widow * and raised the two girls as his own. He paid them for their father's farm, and they subsequently married and went to Ohio to live. He occupied the Howell farm, building upon it a

* Early in the Eighteenth Century some French people named Lamoreux came to America in consequence of the religious persecutions of the Huguenots, to which class they belonged. The father, Peter Lamoreux, and several sons established themselves in Orange County, where many of their descendants are yet to be found. In the war of the Revolution they bravely took their places among the patriots—John and Isaac, with John Brooks, William Reynolds, Daniel Conkling and others in the First Regiment of Orange County militia, and Joseph and Luke Lamoreux in the Fourth Regiment of Orange County militia. One of the Frenchmen, John, about 1745, married Betsey Tice, a Holland or Dutch girl, and they had ten children.

The Home of Sylvester Conkling; House Built by Him in 1816, in Which His Eleven Children Were Born, Still Standing and Occupied as a Place of Family Abode.

dwelling for his family more than ninety years ago that stands to this day. Sylvester also provided by annuity for his step-mother to the day of her death, also furnishing her a house on

---

namely: Daniel, Thomas, Joshua, Robert, Phoebe, Charity, Susan, Martha. Hannah and Elizabeth Nothing more is known of these children except Martha.

Martha Lamoreux, born Jan. 27th, 1761, was married to William Reynolds, born May 5th, 1754, on the 15th of April, 1780. Their children were Thomas Reynolds, born Oct. 12th, 1781, who later became the husband of Sally Benedict, the father of twelve children, and who died in 1854; Sarah Reynolds, born Jan. 23d, 1783, married John Brooks, and died July 29th, 1872; Daniel Reynolds, born March 18th, 1785, and died May 5th, 1799; William Reynolds, Jr., born Dec. 2d, 1787, married Mahala Earl Jan. 4th, 1809, and Sarah Lowenthal Nov. 19th, 1835, the first wife dying Oct. 24th, 1834, the second wife Oct. 30th, 1885, and Reynolds himself August 4th, 1887. Charity Reynolds, born April 28th, 1790, married James Howell, and for second husband Sylvester Conkling, her death occurring Dec. 13th, 1832.

William Reynolds, Sr., died June 18th, 1816, and his wife, Martha (Lamoreux) Reynolds, Nov. 21st, 1838. Mr. Reynolds was born in England, and came to New York about 1770. In common with the French (as the Lamoreux) and other European born residents, this

his farm, which she occupied in company with a somewhat mysterious other woman locally known as "The Madam." In the war of 1812 he was an enlisted man in the New York State forces, and was ready to fight for his country, but fortunately had no fighting to do. It will not be out of place to remark that a number of other Conklings were in that war, including Isaac, John and William as privates, John Conkling as captain, and Augustus M. Conkling as lieutenant in the navy, the latter in the battle of Lake Erie commanding the U. S. vessel Tigress. Some one writing of the lieutenant said that "he was an elegant officer in appearance, but too convivial even for the navy." A story is told of one of the Conklings in the 1812 war that is worth repeating. His camp was not supplied by the government with poultry, of which the farmers in the neighborhood had an

---

Englishman took the side of the Americans, fighting for their cause, and sustaining injuries which gave him pain to the end of his life.

In the Reynolds group many interesting family stories are told. William Reynolds, Jr., was an abolitionist, a Whig and a Republican. His last national vote was for James G. Blaine, in 1884. In 1852 he and his Presbyterian minister, Mr. Ludington, were saved by the militia from a New York city mob, who were seeking their destruction and that of their property on account of their anti-slavery principles. Mr. Reynolds was a thoughtful, considerate man, one of the latest evidences of which fact was his preparation of the burial plot in Orange County for himself and wife. In a letter now before the writer hereof he describes the lot as inclosed with galvanized iron bars an inch and a quarter thick, fitting into square granite posts eight inches thick, a work that cost him $175, but which the old gentleman wrote would "last a thousand years."

One of the Reynolds family branches started for the far west—Ohio—eighty or ninety years ago. They put their coin in a box of irons in the wagon, and while the father drove from the front the mother trudged behind watching and guarding the box all the way. In this family were the remarkable number of twenty-one children, and more remarkable still, the twenty-one were all boys. It being hot on the road, Mr. Reynolds stopped at a country store to get straw hats "for my boys." When he had fitted half a dozen of them he called for more hats. "Why, how many boys have you got?" asked the merchant. "Twenty-one," was the reply. "Twenty-one!" gasped the merchant; "I tell you right now, sir, that you can't pay for any hats here. A man who has twenty-one boys gets hats for the whole bunch in this store for nothing."

abundance. Conkling attractively baited a fishhook, and, dragging it over the ground by string, passed thru a lot of geese. A big gander seized the bait, and swallowed the hook with it. Of course, it followed Conkling, who thereupon hurried for camp, holding strongly to the line. The bird went, too, with wings flapping and neck extended. As the hurrying man, apparently pursued by the goose, passed the house of the farmer, his wife stepped out on the porch and shouted to Conkling: "Don't be afraid, young man! The goose won't hurt you." The soldier went the faster, however, and so did the goose, until the camp was reached, where the bird was soon in the hands of the cook and not long after was dealt out to the eagerly-waiting, pleased soldiers. Sylvester Conkling's brother-in-law, William Reynolds, also served in the war of 1812, and several of the Thompsons. One of the latter was drafted. He could not well go, but a brother could. The latter presented himself under the drafted name, was accepted and served. Long afterwards the government gave pensions to all the soldiers, and then, on account of this deception, neither of the Thompsons could get one. Sylvester Conkling, as long as he lived, drilled with the militia, or "trained," as then called, his old uniform of 1812-15 coming out each year at the appointed time, cleaned and freshened, he shining by contrast with the majority of the men, who usually hadn't a semblance of military garb. He was quite a land-getter, and at present-day prices his successors would be wealthy could they have retained his landed acquisitions. During his boyhood the district where he lived was known as the Cheesecocks Patent, from a paper, or deed, issued by Queen Anne in 1707, in which the land was so called. In 1808, however, the name was changed to Monroe, in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. Monroe then was of more extended area than at present, including the present Woodbury, Tuxedo, and a part of Highland, precincts or towns, situated north and west of Rockland County. Rockland, by the way, was cut off from Orange and made a county about the time that Monroe was made a town, or succeeded the Patent. Some of the individuals and events referred to in these pages as of Orange County were, perhaps, of other counties of the present days, but at the times written of were of Orange County, and are so spoken of. Monroe is now

quite a smart, well built city, while Orange is a county of about 120,000 inhabitants. After sixteen years of married life, during which they had seven children born to them, Charity, the wife of Sylvester, died. In 1834 he married again, his second wife being Elizabeth R. Southerland, a Quakeress,* by whom, in the following six years, he had four more children. Sylvester Conkling was regarded kindly by his acquaintances and most affectionately by his relatives. It is a remarkable fact, and one somewhat to his credit, of course, that he had two step-children and eleven children of his own, and all were brought to maturity, all but one were subsequently married and had children of their own, and that these thirteen children have lived lives ranging from 26 years to 85, four of them yet surviving, of 69, 79, 81 and 85 years, respectively. To secure such results the children of Sylvester Conkling must have been given as good beginnings in the world as it was possible for parents in his time and situation to give to their offspring.

The author is possessed of a number of letters, papers and documents associated with the Reynolds branch of the family connection, a few of which are here reproduced as evidences of the business and legal methods of the people there a century ago. The first is a receipt, termed on the back, a "Deed For a Seat in Monroe Prispaterion Meetenhouse," reading literally as follows:

We the Trustees of the Meeting house in the Town of Southfield County of Orange and State of New york for and in Consideration of the sum of Six Dollars to Us in hand Paid have granted, Bargained and sold to William Reynolds of the Town County and state aforesaid and to his heirs and assigns forever

*The genealogy of Elizabeth R. Southerland was as follows:

David Reynolds, born Oct. 13th, 1738, and Mary Reynolds, born Dec. 24th, 1739, were married. He died April 25th, 1789, and she March 3d, 1825. Their children were Joseph, born Jan. 11th, 1762; Elizabeth, Nov. 21st, 1764; Harry, July 29th, 1767; Reuben, Dec. 19th, 1768; and Sarah, April 15th, 1772.

Sarah Reynolds Feb. 27th, 1791, married William Southerland, born Sept. 19th, 1761, and who died June 16th, 1846. Their children were Andrew, born Sept. 14th, 1794; Elizabeth R., March 17th, 1797; James R., Jan. 4th, 1800; Maria, March 6th, 1802; Charles, March 12th, 1804; Henry W., March 22d, 1806; Sally C., October 13th, 1808; Catherine B., April 5th, 1811; Kate B., Nov. 17th, 1812; Rachel, Jan. 6th, 1816.

all that Certain ground Work Known and Distinguished By seat No six in said Meeting house given Under Our hands and seals this first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Two. James Smith Gilbert King George Fowler Charles Webb Isaac Bull Samuel Gregory Witness present—Abraham Halstead Hopkin Smith.

Opposite the name of each church officer is pasted a small diamond-shaped piece of paper intended to represent a seal, tho on them are no letters or figures whatever. It is difficult to understand how such symbols can add to the force or validity of documents, but many people to this day are so convinced, and their use is by no means uncommon, tho in most cases entirely unnecessary.

An interesting document was the will of the first William Reynolds, made just before his death in 1816. Verbatim et literatim it was as follows:

In the name of God Amen I William Reynolds of the Township of Monroe County of Orange and State of New York being weak in body but sound in mind and memory do order and dispose of my temporal concerns in manner following 1st I order all my just and lawful debts to be paid and funeral charges, 2d I give and bequeath to my True and loveing Wife two good beds and a sufficient quantity of beding one Tea Kettle pan pot her Teapot silver Tea spoons and all the Crocory ware the choice of my cowes theas exclusive of her right of Dowry. 3d I give and bequeath to my Two sons Thomas and William Reynolds all my Landed property that I am seased of at my deth to them and their heirs or assigns forever to be equally divided and as soone as Convenient after my death the above described Real property to be aprised by three judicious competent men to be Chosen by my heirs and Executors the above apraisement to be made within the space of one year after my deseas the hole of my personal property after taken out what allready disposed of to my wife Martha to be Soaled and after paying my debts the Residue to be added to the apraisement of my Real property and my two sons Thomas and William Reynolds To have one hundred dollars each more than my daughters. I will and bequeath to my Grandson William R Brooks Fifty dollars to be put to Interest untill he arive to the age of Twenty one years. I give and bequeath the one equal half of the Residue of the before mentioned apraisment to be equally divided between my two daughters Sarah Brooks and Charity Howell to be paid to them in manner following viz at the expiration of one year after my death the one equal third part of their Respective Legacys and the Residue to be paid in two

anual payment with Interest from the Time the first payment comes due and if either of my sons Thomas or William Reynolds shall or do substantiate any charge against my Estate then the said Charge or demand to Taken out of their own Legacys excepting obligations my son William holds against me. I give my son William Reynolds all my wareing aperal. I do constitute and appoint Thomas Reynolds William Reynolds and John Brooks my Executors of this my last will and testament. Signed sealed published and declared in the present of James D Secord Ebenezer Mead David Reynolds This fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.

The estate was duly divided, without especial delay or trouble. It was common for John Brooks to burst into poetry on occasions. When he received a two hundred dollar payment for his wife he acknowledged it in the most simple manner imaginable, thus:

Received Monroe February 5th 1818 of William Reynolds Two hundred Dollars In Part of My Legasy of the Real Estate of William Reynolds deceased—$200. John Brooks.

Much more detail was evidently required of the daughter Charity, who in the meantime had become Mrs Sylvester Conkling. A paper was prepared for her, which her new husband was made to sign as well. The fact that Brooks was an Executor, perhaps, had something to do with the difference in his favor, for in that case not even the real beneficiary, the legatee, his wife, signed. The other receipt, prepared by some one who was exceedingly generous in the use of capital letters, but very sparing with punctuation marks, reads as here given:

Monroe June 18th 1818

Received of William Reynolds five Hundred and thirty-three Dollars and Twelve Cents in full of our Respective Legacy of the Real and Pearsonal Estate of William Reynolds Deceased wich Being ordered in his Last Will and testament that Three Men should be Chosen By his Heirs and Executors to apprais his Real Estate and whereas Josiah Seeley Jonas King and William Fitchgerald where Chosen and did aprais the Real Estate of William Reynolds Deceased With the incumbrance of the widow's Third and whereas we the undersigned did agree that the above Mentioned Men Should Be the Men to apprais the above Mentioned Estate and after Paying the Debts of the above Deceased we the undersigned Do allow the above Mentioned Sum to Be in full of our Respective Legacy

SYLVESTER CONKLING
CHARITY CONKLING

Thomas Reynolds sold his interest in the landed estate in 1818 to his brother William, and William, presumably for the purpose of completing the payment to Thomas, borrowed of William Southerland $400, giving a mortgage on the farm, which was somewhat oddly described as being situated in the Town of Monroe, and "bounded on the east by John Brooks, on the north by Sylvester Conkling, on the west by Daniel Stephens, on the south by Josiah Seely," and known as Lot 37. In 1839 William Reynolds arranged to sell the farm to James Galloway for $5,500. Instead, however, of giving Galloway an agreement or contract to sell, as is the custom in these days, and probably was then, he took from Galloway an agreement to buy, the consideration to be paid in "current money of the State of New York." Mr. Reynolds was a careful, cautious man, who took no unnecessary business risks, and who could be depended upon to do things safely and usually well. As his years increased he was anxious to round out a full century. He all but succeeded in this ambition, being 99 years 8 months and 2 days old at the time of his death.

When Sylvester Conkling died, in 1841, the family was left in such condition that it could not continue unbroken as before. There was a stepmother with four children of her own, all less than seven years of age, and there were seven of her stepchildren ranging from 11 to 24 years. There were enough elements of discord to cause feelings necessitating separation. The property was willed fairly enough, the widow having her share. After five years on the farm, the two oldest sons bought her share and the whole place—126 acres—was sold by them to Nathaniel Thompson. During these five years William R. and Daniel S. Conkling lived on the place, their sisters keeping house for them. The place has been in possession of the Thompson family ever since.

William R. Conkling, eldest child of Sylvester and Charity Conkling, married Rachel Southerland, daughter of William and Sarah Reynolds Southerland. William's wife was the sister (19 years younger) of his own father's second wife. They had four children. The oldest—a boy—was killed by falling from a tree. Two daughters—Sarah and Maria—married two brothers —Hiram and William H. H. Bull. After selling the farm William R. went to New York city to live, returning to Monroe after ten or twelve years, buying another farm, and settling down to

agricultural pursuits. The three daughters were named Sarah, Maria and Emma; all married, and had children, many of whom are yet living in the county. The last home of William R. was next to the old cemetery, and when he and his wife were buried the pallbearers carried the bodies from the house to the graves, where, near his father and grandfather—Sylvester and Daniel—they were carefully and mournfully laid.

Martha, second child of Sylvester and Charity Conkling, married Albert Frederick. He was a blacksmith. They went west in 1855, and established themselves in Minnesota. They had to fight for their land and home there, they suffering severely in the Indian outbreaks. The three oldest sons served their country as volunteers during the war of rebellion. Mr. Frederick was son of Jacob and — Stevens Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frederick had one daughter—Kate—and five sons—Sylvester C., William, Daniel, George and Frank. Daniel, George and Frank yet survive.

Daniel S. Conkling was the third child. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sally Reynolds Brooks. She was not strong, and lived a short time only. His second wife was Harriet Emmons, and they had three children—William, Harriet and Sarah E. Daniel S. Conkling was a farmer.

Susan was the second daughter and fourth child of Sylvester and Charity Conkling. She was enterprising for a country girl and full of courage. When only fourteen years old she left home and spent nine months in an adjacent town, learning needlework, dressmaking, etc., getting board and bed only as compensation for her services. Upon return she went into the shop of her cousin, Job Mapes, and worked at tailoring, becoming so skillful that she soon was able to make a whole suit of clothes. Later she went to New York city, to visit her relatives—the William Reynolds and Daniel Wilson families. While there she again took employment in a tailor shop, working for several months, and until her marriage to Charles Prosch. They lived in New York and Brooklyn a number of years, having four children, later coming to the Pacific Coast, where they have since dwelt between fifty and sixty years. She is now the oldest surviving member of her father's family, while her husband is the only surviving member of his parents' family.

Charity was next after Susan. She was married to George W. Thompson, second son of Nathaniel and Sarah Horton Thompson. The Thompson ancestors came from Ireland to New York in 1737. Charity was named after her mother. She was a very lovable woman. A city man, who wrote a very pretty hand, sent Charity a valentine on the 14th of February, 1843, which, perhaps, indicated a bit of romance that has no other record and no living memory. Charity saved it, and it is now here given to the reader:

Dear Charity:—

'Tis usual about this time
(At least it is in the city)
For each to choose a valentine;
And now it would be a pity
If I, tho in the country bred,
Should not by this good custom led
Write something.

In company with the girls I've been
And several if not upwards seen,
'Twere strange if I were not inclined
To choose one for my Valentine;
Visit Monroe 'twould be a rarity
If I should not chose you, sweet Charity.

This clearly demonstrates that valentines are not a Twentieth Century invention, and goes to prove that the boys and girls of a hundred years ago were much the same as those of today. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had three children—Mary E., born 1848, a son who died in infancy, and Georgie, born 1855, who married John H. Carpenter in 1883. Following the death of his wife, Charity, Mr. Thompson, in 1876, married Miss Louise Dixon, and they have one son—Frank Horton Thompson. Mr. Thompson has always been a farmer, and long has been engaged in the dairy line, in common with a great number of other Orange County agriculturists. Tho 85 years of age he is yet giving personal attention to the business, never losing a day from the cows and the milk cans. A part of the house Mr. Thompson now lives in was standing on the same spot when the farm was bought by his father, Nathaniel Thompson, in 1818.

Catherine Conkling followed her brother William and her sister Susan to the city of New York. She obtained employment there as a vest maker, and at that occupation supported herself until her marriage to Thomas Dixon. They had three children—William, Thomas and Minnie, the latter now being Mrs. W. W. Sample, with son and daughter of her own, Thomas Dixon being a physician by profession, and William Dixon being dead. The father, Thomas Dixon, was by birth an Englishman, but by naturalization an American. For many years he was Captain in the Blackball line of packet ships plying in the trade between New York and Liverpool. He sailed on the clipper ship Manhattan in January, 1863, and neither the ship nor any person on it was ever heard of afterwards. It was supposed that in a violent storm, or as the result of collision with an iceberg, the vessel and crew were lost. Mrs. Dixon married Capt. William Lundt in 1871, but he lived only a few months thereafter. Her oldest son left a family, several members of which still live in the old state.

The youngest child of Sylvester and Charity Conkling was Louise, born thirteen years after the first—William. She lived in the home county until her sisters Susan and Catherine were married and settled in New York, when for a time she lived with them, also with her brother William. Her husband was William Shuit, and they had five children. Mr. Shuit ran a grist mill for several years, but about 1865 bought a farm, which he made the family home. He died in 1888. The Shuit family was a good one. One member of it—Morgan Shuit—was Supervisor of Monroe from 1849 to 1881 inclusive, a period of thirty-three years, than which few or no individuals in the United States have held an elective office longer. Mrs Shuit lives at Turner, N. Y., one daughter, Mary Louise, residing with her. Her only other living child is Theodore, who, with a family of his own, is a resident of New Jersey. Joseph, Emma and Charles were other children.

By his last marriage Sylvester Conkling had four children. The first was Elizabeth B., who married James Pardee, and who had five children. The second was Andrew J., whose wife was Antoinette Elwood, they having one child. The third was Hiram, who lived only twenty-six years, and who had neither

wife nor child. Egbert S., the fourth, is the sole survivor. He left home in 1855, a boy of 15 years, and for five years ensuing was in the U. S. Navy. When the war of rebellion was on he was in the Army. After the restoration of peace he was enrolled in the police force of New York, continuing there until incapacitated by age. In recognition of the value of his services in these ways he is now on the pension rolls both of the United States and of the city of New York. He married Abigail J. Gerow, and during the ten years of their married life they had five children. Mr. Conkling is a Mason, and for eight years past has been a member of the Order's Wiliamsburg Board of Relief. He now resides quietly and contentedly in Brooklyn, pleasantly observant of the changes in the great city about him, a marvel to him and to all others.

The Conkling family is yet numerously and influentially represented among the present inhabitants of the populous County of Orange. Its members engage in business, in politics and in public affairs generally, as good citizens do and should do. Their ancestors were among those who made the country, and they are among those who sustain it. The family record is open to the inspection of the world, with as few unsightly spots upon it as that of any other family, and the present generation is doing what it can to keep it clean and honorable to the end.

CHARLES PROSCH IN 1892.

CHARLES PROSCH AND FAMILY

WILLIAM PROSCH, of Hanoverian parentage, was born in Europe on the 7th of December, 1786. Just one year later (December 7th, 1787) Christiana Dotter*, of Thuringen, was born. These two young Germans, soon after came to the United States, then in the first years of their Government organization. They and their people settled among the Germans of Pennsylvania. When old enough, young William became a farmer in Lancaster county. On the 30th of June, 1811, he and Miss Dotter were married. The couple continued their residence on the farm for eleven years, when they moved to New York. For a short time they dwelt in Brooklyn, but afterwards settled at Bloomingdale, a settlement on the east side of Manhattan island, a few miles north of the then city, where they

*In one of the Dotter family Bibles appears the following, translated from the German:

"My father, John Caspar Dotter, born in 1719, at Thuringen, of Christian, lawful parents, being subject under the baronial Thuringian family of the Andrean line, was lawfully married to Eva Maria Protzallerin, under the above announced baronial family, and they gave birth to me, their first born, Andreas Dotter, August 8th, 1741; Anna Maria, July 12th, 1742, lived 24 hours; Anna Margaretha, Aug. 5th, 1744, lived 2½ years; Anna Margaretha, July 6th, 1747, married John Henry Hoffman, in Thuringen; Anna Catherine, May 30th, 1750, lived 8 months, 8 days; John Caspar, Feb. 2d, 1752, married the first time Anna Maria Katherine Hoffman, and the second time Anna Margaret Kollerin in Thuringen; April 15th, 1755, twins, the one died instantly, the other on the third day; John Adam Dotter, Oct. 28th, 1756, who became a baker, and who died on the way to India; Albrecht Dotter, Nov. 10th, 1760, lived 4 years, 2 months, 2 days. John Caspar (the father) died in 1763, and Eva Maria (the mother) married Christopher Hoffman, and died in 1780. I, Andreas Dotter, married Anna Maria Rohrig, from Mittelsinn, in 1765, a week after Pentecost, and I re-

got a piece of land, made their home, did small farming, and lived for many years. At the time of their going there, New York and its suburbs located within what are now the corporate limits of the city contained a population of not to exceed 175,000 souls, where at this writing are more than 4,000,000. So, also, the little Bloomingdale farm, then worth a few thousand dollars, is now valued, perhaps, at ten or twenty millions. The encroachment of the expanding city had the effect in this case that it invariably has; Mr. and Mrs. Prosch selling their land and going further out—to Newark, N. J., for a new home.

To this couple were born three daughters and seven sons, the first one in 1812, the last in 1830. That the stock was of sturdy, enduring character, is apparent from the facts that all reached maturity but one—a boy, who was drowned—and that including the parents themselves the average life of the family members was upwards of seventy-five years.

Of the children Charles was the seventh. He was born at the Lancaster county home, and he today is the sole survivor of the family of his parents. Moving over to New York when an infant, or but little more, he was there reared and brought to man-

---

ceived as possession and dwelling my sainted father's whole farm in Thuringen, and at that time yet under the baronial Thuringian Andrean family, and have given birth to, on 7th May, 1766, a son, John Caspar, who lived 8 months, 10 days; June 6th, 1767, born John Caspar, lived 9 months and 2 weeks; June 23d, 1770, born John Andreas, who married his father's maid servant, and went to America."

This full and comprehensive statement was evidently not written into the family record contemporaneously with the events, but later, though there need be no question as to its reliability on that account. Entries had been made elsewhere, which were combined by Andreas Dotter in the manner indicated about the end of the 18th century.

In those days it seems to have been common custom to give the same names, in whole or in part, to children whose brothers and sisters before had them, but who had died in early childhood.

The marriage of John Andreas Dotter to his father's maid servant was the cause of a prolonged family sensation. She was probably regarded as socially of lower class, though this judgment of her was no doubt erroneous. Her name was Magdalene Engelhaubt. She was born in 1777, married in 1796, was the mother of seven children (Barbara, Johannes, Adam, Andrew, Christian, Christian and Henry) prior to 1815, and died in 1865, her husband preceding her forty-five years.

THE DOTTER HOMESTEAD AT LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA.
A Family Possession for One Hundred Years.

hood. He had all the experiences of the strong, vigorous boy of his period. He greatly enjoyed the rivers there, and the ships and wharves about them. He became a great diver and expert swimmer, and with the other youngsters many a time went from the yardarms of the ships headforemost into the stream. Nor was he more saintly than other boys of his day. The fire department, the military, the races, the sports and contests interested him greatly. He occasionally took part himeslf, and it is no more than the truth to say that many another boy suffered at his hands in their encounters, for Charles was a stout, vigorous youth, above the average in strength, and well able to take care of himself wherever he went. His father was anxious to start his boys properly in life, and after giving them such schooling as he could (Charles attending St. John's College, an Episcopal Church school), he apprenticed them to various trades. So one of his sons learned ropemaking, another the making of nautical instruments, and Charles was put to printing. He entered the office of the New York Express, a new paper belonging to James and Erastus Brooks. Boys then signed articles of apprenticeship, which involved obligations of strong and binding character, little short of slavery itself. A boy breaking his promise to serve

---

After her husband's death, in 1820, the widow married a man named George in Harrisburg, who subsequently made Magdalene a widow the second time, leaving her, however, in comfortable circumstances. One of the sons of John Andreas and Magdalene was John, born Dec. 11th, 1801, and who lived at East Hanover, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and who was the father of eight children—four sons and four daughters—one of whom, Abram S. Dotter, has furnished the writer with the matter contained in this note.

The youngest daughter of Andreas Dotter, whose family record is first above given, was Christiana Elizabeth Frederike, born Dec. 7th, 1787, at Rossbach, near Leipzig, and who became the wife of William Prosch. She furnished her descendants the following account of her family, which differs from that of her father in the number of children he reported, his narrative evidently ending in 1770, while hers ran on many years later:

"My father, Andreas Dotter, had one brother, whose name was Caspar Dotter. Caspar married, and had five daughters. I know nothing of the descendants. My father, Andreas Dotter, married Anna Maria, daughter of John Rohrig. Anna was born Feb. 17th, 1743, at Mittelsinn, Episcopate of Wirzburg. They had thirteen children,

was liable to arrest and punishment. The term of Charles was four years, during which time he received wages of $2.50 a week, and once a year $50 for clothes. At that time—1836 to 1841—money was worth at least double what it is now, and a young man could live, with economy, on the small amount paid to him. In this case there was also indirect reward, in increased knowledge and improved education. The publishers soon found that he was one of their best and most reliable helpers, and for seventeen years they retained him in their service, or until he left the Atlantic coast for the Pacific. They even forgave him, at one time, while yet an apprentice, for giving a thrashing to the foreman, who made a mistake in bullying and provoking beyond endurance the wrong boy. The Express was a party journal, the Brooks brothers being Whigs and politicians, and the young printer there imbibed principles that made him a Whig or Republican for the remainder of his days, though the father, William Prosch, was a Democrat. Charles was so intense a partisan that he was unable to withstand the temptation to cast his first vote a half year ahead of his legal majority, William Henry Harrison in 1840 getting the boy's ballot for President. It is safe to say that no one now living in the State of Washington voted for President before Charles Prosch, and a very few men in other

---

nine of whom died before I came into the world. Of the four others Andreas was the eldest, next Magdalena, then John Adam and last Christiana Elizabeth Frederike. My great grandfather's farm was in Thuringen. John Rohrig persuaded his son-in-law to lease his own farm and take another farm situated in Rossbach, so as to be near John Rohrig's family. Eleven of the children were born in Thuringen and two in Rossbach. Andreas was the spoiled child, and was the cause of his father coming to America. He had run through with considerable money, and his father called a halt. He advanced Andreas enough more, however, to go to Frankfort, with a view to there entering business. Instead of doing this, he, unbeknown to his father, married Magdalena Engelhaubt, his father's family servant, and came to America. Their descendants are in Pennsylvania. Three or four years after Andreas came to America his father and the rest of the family also came, except one daughter, Magdalena. It was in the year 1802, on the ship Oranien. They landed at Newcastle, on the Delaware river, soon after going to Philadelphia, and then to Lancaster, where they found Andreas, who was there farming. Some time after he (the father) returned to Philadelphia, took sick, died, and was buried in a cemetery," now known as Logan Park.

States of the Union. Consistently he ever after voted for Whig or Republican Presidential candidates, though further down the tickets he frequently "scratched." Henry Clay got his vote in 1844, Zachary Taylor in 1848, Winfield Scott in 1852, John C. Fremont in 1856, Benjamin Harrison in 1892, William McKinley in 1896 and 1900, Theodore Roosevelt in 1904 and William H. Taft in 1908. Residence in a Territory prevented him from voting for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison the first time. James Brooks was quite popular, as citizen, editor and public speaker, and, though the city of New York was rabidly Democratic, he was sent from one of its districts to the National House of Representatives four years—1849-1853. A decade or so later he became a Democrat, whereupon the members of that party chose him for one of their leaders, and sent him to Congress four more terms—1865-1873. While member of a Congressional Committee during his last term, and a short time only before his death, Mr. Brooks visited Puget Sound, and he and his former employee then most agreeably renewed the acquaintance and friendship begun in the great metropolis a third of a century before.

During the days of young Prosch in New York, the printing business was in a condition of change and development of remarkable character. The New York Herald, Sun, Tribune and Times were started, and so also the book publishing house of Harper Brothers, as well as numerous lesser publications and establishments. James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, James Watson Webb and Moses Y. Beach were all publishers and editors at the time, while the paid writers included Bayard Taylor, Nathaniel P. Willis, FitzGreene Halleck and a host of other men who became prominent as poets, historians and leading lights in the literary world.

During his boyhood, and some years before his apprenticeship, Charles participated in a wonderful trip to the Mississippi Valley, the vivid impressions of which never faded from his mind. His father was told that "out West" there were more and better chances for a poor man. Fertile Government land could be got for the taking; less labor was required to secure a living; things were newer, fresher, easier and more promising. He determined to look at the country so highly praised for himself. In company

with a friend, who was equally excited at the prospect, he started for Illinois, taking his small son Charles for company. In those days the trip could not be made in a day or two, as now, by merely stepping on a car and riding in comfort and elegance to the end. On the contrary, it was a journey of weeks and weeks, of much expense, of hard toil and many pains. So the travelers in this case found it. They left New York on a steamboat; got on the recently built railroad at Passaic, N. J.; rode through Philadelphia and on to Pittsburg; then by canal, and finally down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, and then up the Illinois, by steamboat. While sitting on the boat at Beardstown a bat flew close by the face of a woman passenger. Throwing up and out her hands in momentary alarm, she dropped her purse into the river. The boy, Charles, offered to get it, and in the effort dove repeatedly to the bottom of the river, which there was about five and a half feet deep, or a foot over the boy's head standing on the bottom. A tall man then volunteered his help. Partially stripped and holding his mouth above water, he waded around in the vicinity, feeling for the purse with his bare feet. When he touched it he moved it shoreward, and continued so moving it until it was in water shallow enough for him to reach it by hand. The grateful woman paid him for the return of her property, and also gave the boy a dollar for his willing efforts in the same direction. Fifty miles from Springfield the trio left the steamer and started on foot over the prairie for the capital of the State. The soil was found to be all that it had been represented, and that farms could be obtained or made there was not to be doubted, as not one acre in ten seemed to be occupied or owned by any one. On the prairie were seen hundreds of snakes, while in the air above were thousands of birds. These crawling and flying creatures entertained and amused the boy considerably, who, after killing a number of the reptiles, trying to catch the birds and walking thirty-five miles, was so "done up" that he was unable to go on with his father and their friend. They left him at a farm house while they went in to town. The boy followed them next morning alone. A physician soon overtook him, and, on learning where the boy was going, gave him a ride in his vehicle the remainder of the way. Their friend was pleased with what he saw and heard, and stayed in Springfield, where he became a re-

spected and wealthy citizen. Mr. Prosch, the father, was not so pleased or sure. He saw throughout the Western country eggs selling at six cents a dozen; pork at from three cents a pound up; corn he was told sold sometimes for ten cents a bushel, and sometimes was burned for fuel; butter, vegetables, fruits were equally cheap. Production was far ahead of consumption. There was little or no outside market. All men were positive there would be a market by and by, that Illinois would be a great State, and that the visitors would make a mistake if they did not take advantage of the opportunities then and there presented to them. The father was not persuaded. He could not make up his mind to leave the little Bloomingdale farm for the great prairie farm in the West. He went back to New York by the route that he came, leaving his friend in Springfield and his son in St. Louis. The latter made friends readily among the strangers, who secured him a trip on a steamer to New Orleans by his rendering some service on the boat. At the latter city other friends, as easily and quickly made, got him a place as cabin boy on a sail vessel bound for New York. The captain treated him kindly, landing him safely at the home port, none the worse for his three months' trip and the sights and adventures he had witnessed and experienced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and other States. Such a trip, so much of it made alone, too, must have made the boy seem quite like a hero among his fellow youngsters of the city.

In the family occurred, of course, many incidents of varied character—serious, humorous and the like. An object of special regard on the small farm was a cow of English breed. One morning, before breakfast, the family were startled by the rushing in of one of the younger brothers, ablaze with excitement, exclaiming: "Mother! Father! Our English calf has got a cow!" Needless to say, this speech was oft-repeated, much to the boy's discomfiture.

In time, the boy Charles became a man. As a journeyman printer he was receiving the best wages, and, being steady and industrious, he was soon able, he thought, to marry and maintain a family. On the 15th of January, 1846, he and Miss Susan Conkling, formerly of Orange County, N. Y., but then of the city, were married at the home he had provided on Dey street,

SUSAN CONKLING PROSCH AND DAUGHTER IN 1855.

SUSAN CONKLING PROSCH AND GRANDDAUGHTER IN 1880.

between Broadway and Greenwich street, the officiating clergyman being Dr. Charles Martin, pastor of Saint James' English Evangelical Lutheran Church. There, in Brooklyn, San Francisco and on Puget Sound, they have since lived together for going on sixty-four years, as husband and wife. Of their four children—three sons and one daughter—but one survives. They have six grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

It may be just as well here to tell of the brothers and sisters of Charles Prosch. It is due to the author to say that the information at command and obtainable was meager, and has been used as fully as its apparent reliability justified.

George Prosch, born in 1812, was the oldest of the children. He became a manufacturer of scientific instruments, and was a master worker in his line, which included chronometers, electric batteries, picture taking apparatus and the like. He claimed that with a camera of his own invention he took the first daguerreotype in America. He also alleged that he was entitled to much of the credit that went to Professor S. F. B. Morse for the invention of the telegraph, the mechanical work being all his. Thomas Edison learned his trade with George Prosch. He (George) had his shop in Coytesville, New Jersey, where he spent the last twenty years of his life in seclusion, on account of an infirmity of his wife. He had two sons—Frederick and Cyrus. Fred became a school teacher. Cyrus took up his father's business, opening a shop in New York City, where he is said to have worked out many improvements in the photograph business.

William Prosch, the second child, was born in 1814. For about forty years he lived in the city or vicinity of New York. In the 50s, on the death of his wife, he moved to Texas, locating in Galveston. At the outbreak of the civil war he was thrown in prison on account of his Union sentiments, and his property was confiscated. His sons, William and Andrew, were forced into the Confederate army. In 1863 William deserted, going north, living in New York until 1866, when he returned to Texas, accompanied by his sister Sarah. He never married. His death occurred in Galveston about twenty years ago. Andrew was unable to escape from the Southern

army, in which he served to the close of the war. He subsequently married, settled in Houston, and died about 1880. Sarah married a Texas farmer. The father outlived all his children, he dying in Texas in the middle 90s.

Andrew, the next son, joined his brother George in the instrument making business, and continued in it to the time of his death. They made a number of inventions, of which they did not exclusively avail themselves, giving them freely to the world instead. Upon the death of his wife, when he was about sixty years of age, he devoted himself closely to his business, becoming a recluse, living and sleeping in his shop, his sole interest seeming to be the making of microscopes and other fine instruments, many of special designs, for scientists and colleges. He left no children. His death occurred in 1897.

Adam was the fourth son. He was a ship caulker. He is spoken of as a genial, companionable man, living until about seventy years of age. He was married and had two children. All are now gone.

Charles was the fifth son.

The sixth son was Christian. He was the first of the adults to go, about 1860, leaving no family of his own.

The last born of the ten children was John, 1830. When three years of age he was playing one day on the Bloomingdale farm, with the calf of the English cow before referred to. He either slipped and fell into the Hudson river, or was pushed in by the calf. His body was found next day in the water near where he was last seen with the animal.

Martha was the oldest of the three daughters. She became Mrs. Abel N. Waters, and was the mother of four children, named Matthew, Henry, Abel and Frank. Three of her sons married, Matthew having two children of his own, and Abel three. Henry had no children. Of Frank nothing further is known.

Charlotte was the second daughter. She was inclined to art, and became a skillful and excellent daguerreotyper. She married Alfred Day, with whom she had four children—Mary, Ada, George W. and Millicent. Ada is dead. The other children yet

live; Millicent being married to Thomas Jenkins, Mary and George being unmarried. The only grandchild is a daughter of Ada and Charles Howland.

The youngest of the three daughters was Anna Maria. She married John M. Mayhew. They had nine children, five of whom died in infancy. Of the adults Charles H. Mayhew married Margaret Denning, Louise A. Mayhew married Frank A. Allen, Hannah M. Mayhew married Arthur M. Vreeland, and Herbert G. Mayhew married Margaret Borghausen. The grandchildren number seven. On the Mayhew side a long line of descent is traced, the known ancestors dating back nearly four hundred years.

Nothing is known as to the parents of William Prosch, the father of the ten children here mentioned. His own last years were spent at Newark, New Jersey, where he died on the 15th of June, 1863. Christiana Dotter Prosch was the daughter of Andreas Dotter, a Hanoverian, and of Anna Maria Rohrig, of Thuringia. The latter was born Feb. 17, 1743, and she and Dotter were married June 4th, 1765. Mrs. Prosch also died at Newark, Feb. 17th, 1866.

Returning now to the point where we were before this diversion, and continuing the narrative along the same lines, it is said that Mr. Charles Prosch continued his residence in the eastern city during the seven years following his marriage. The California gold excitement had affected him as it had others, and since 1849 he had been sorely tempted to yield to it. An increasing family and other considerations, however, restrained him, but by 1853 he could no longer withstand his desire. After establishing his family in Brooklyn as comfortably as he could, he sailed for the Golden Gate, taking passage with about one thousand others on the steamer Illinois, a ship that in these days would not be permitted to carry more than three hundred passengers on a trip like that. They stopped at Kingston, on the island of Jamaica, for provisions and coal. Such a visit meant many thousands of dollars to the people of the town, and the ship was given a welcome of the heartiest kind. The next stop was at Aspinwall, the Central American terminus of the Atlantic route. Capt. Hartstein, commander of the Illinois, was an officer of the U. S. Navy, rendering service for the time to the Pacific

Mail Steamship Company. He was one of the lieutenants on the brig Porpoise, in the famous exploring expedition of Capt. Charles Wilkes, to the Antarctic Ocean, Australasia, Hawaii, the Philippines, Puget Sound, Columbia river, California, South Africa and elsewhere. Under Lieut. Cadwalader Ringgold, Hartstein assisted in the survey, marking and mapping of the Sound, from Commencement Bay to the 49th parallel. The largest island in the upper waters, now in Mason county, was named in his honor by direction of the expedition commander, Wilkes.

The fifty mile trip across the Darien Isthmus was made in two days, about one-fourth of the distance by the new railroad, a second fourth on foot, another fourth in boats and the last on muleback. It was a varied and wonderful experience, well worth the having, however. At Panama, the passengers found the steamer John L. Stephens waiting for them, and to her all were taken out in row boats, a distance of two miles and a task of no mean character. Robert L. Pearson, the master, was a capable mariner, and brought ship and all safely to San Francisco, though the voyage was an exceedingly stormy one, which with a poorer vessel and less careful navigator might have ended disastrously. The John L. Stephens ran up and down the coast for thirty years, during the latter part of her career being employed in the trade between Portland and San Francisco.

With Mr. Prosch on this trip were a half dozen other printers, who, like him, came under engagement to Connor & Kemble, publishers of the Alta California. They were to work for not less than one year, their transportation being paid, and their compensation to be one dollar per thousand ems. At this rate the men made ten dollars a day easily, and frequently twelve or fifteen. In New York the rate was 30 cents, and the matter not, in printer's parlance, "so fat" as in San Francisco. Other things were high, too, so that the chances to lay by a fortune were not great as they appeared three thousand miles away. Mr. Prosch thought that in two years he could make a fortune, and return to his family in the East. With meals, however, at a dollar apiece, lodgings by the month at a dollar a night, and other things in proportion, with money to be mailed to the family, and finally with wages not fully paid, not much was ac-

cumulated. At the end of two years the publishers failed, for an enormous amount of money, including about eight hundred dollars apiece to eight of the printers. The newspaper was sold by the Sheriff, Mr. Prosch purchasing it for himself and others for ten thousand dollars. The printers got five hundred dollars each for their claims from Frederick McCrellish, who, assisted by C. K. Garrison, a wealthy New York steamship owner, took the paper off their hands, and thereafter published the "Alta," as it was abbreviatingly called, for about thirty years. The Alta was one of the two or three oldest papers in California. Mr. Prosch became foreman of the newspaper under McCrellish, and remained by it until February, 1858, when he left it to come to Washington Territory. All the time he was there—five years —printers received one dollar per thousand for their typesetting. Shortly afterwards the price went down to 75 cents, and still later to 50 cents, a rate that has prevailed up and down the coast for thirty years or more past. The Alta and the Herald, leading papers in San Francisco in 1853-4-5-6, are now both dead; the Call and Bulletin surviving them, and continuing to this day newspapers of real worth and deserved influence.

In 1855, despairing of getting the fortune he had at first contemplated, and thinking also that the Pacific Coast was good enough for him and them, Mr. Prosch sent to New York for his family. The wife and four children took the same route that he had, except Jamaica. The railroad was then completed across the Isthmus, and, but for the trouble of keeping the children together and safe—somewhat imaginary trouble, of course—the wife got over the thirty days journey as comfortably as a woman could who was sea sick every hour of the time she was on board the ship. At San Francisco the family took up their residence on Union street, Telegraph Hill, living in the same house three years.

While working in the city with the types, the forms and the papers, Mr. Prosch dreamed of the country. He thought that on the farm was the ideal life, and if he could only get on a suitable tract of land, with horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, fruit, vegetable and grain fields about him, how happy he'd be. In 1856-7 he undertook to carry out this idea. He bought what was called a "squatter's right" in Sonoma Valley—a good piece

of farm land, with cheap houses and some fence upon it. He found it impracticable to live upon the place in the beginning, and necessarily hired others. They had to be paid and fed, and farm animals and implements bought. No money came back. What he had saved was soon gone, and with it went land, hopes and all that he had in the venture.

About this time a man named George W. Lee arrived from Puget Sound. He was a printer, and he represented that he had been connected with a newspaper venture in the north. As a matter of fact he had worked a short time in an office at Steilacoom, and had been there, at Seattle, Olympia and elsewhere in their neighborhood for several years. He expatiated upon the beauties, glories and promises of that region, and he told of a newspaper plant lying idle, waiting only for some one to take it and make a lot of money in a place there that was bound to grow and become a great city. His talk had effect with Mr. Prosch. They went to see Capt. Lafayette Balch about it. Balch owned the Steilacoom townsite, owned the newspaper office, and in addition was a ship owner, mill owner and merchant. He confirmed all the glowing tales of Lee, and added to them fullness, strength, brilliancy and fervor. In a little while he had disposed of his printing material to Prosch & Lee, had arranged for the transportation of the family upon one of his vessels, and about the middle of February, 1858, had the pleasure of seeing the new publishers off for his town on Puget Sound. Lee went first. After a quick run of six days the brig Cyrus, with Mr. Prosch and family on board, arrived at Port Townsend, and a day later she passed Seattle and got to Steilacoom. At that time Port Townsend contained a white population of about fifty souls; Seattle of about one hundred; Steilacoom of perhaps one hundred and fifty, and Olympia, maybe, of two hundred. These were the only towns. At Whatcom, now Bellingham, were a few people; at Dungeness a settlement; quite a number of farmers on Whidby Island; sawmills at Ports Orchard, Madison, Gamble, Ludlow, Seabeck and two or three other points; a military garrison at Fort Steilacoom; a Hudson Bay post at Fort Nisqually; a hamlet at Tumwater, land claimants or farmers here and there—in all, on Puget Sound, possibly, two or three thousand white people, and, perhaps, three times as many

Indians. The real picture was found to be quite different in appearance from the one so attractively drawn by Lee and Balch in San Francisco.

The newcomers, of course, were objects of local curiosity for a short time. Everybody in town was down to the vessel to meet them, and everybody in the county was anxious for the new paper. In a few days the family were installed in a dwellinghouse, and the type and hand-press in a commodious storeroom. March 12th appeared the first issue of the Puget Sound Herald, a four-page weekly, with six columns to the page. It sold at 25 cents a single copy, $3 for six months, and $5 per annum. Lee was soon found to be not the man wanted for partner, and at the end of eight weeks he left the business, town and country. Mr. Prosch found that he was unable to do all the work, and as no other help was obtainable, and in truth no other help could be afforded, he was obliged to avail of the services of his two older sons—James, then 11 years of age, and Frederick 9. Within two years the third son also was similarly employed. Thereafter, doing all the work connected with the newspaper—editorial, mechanical and business—either himself or his family, he was enabled to get out the paper for six years, when under other circumstances—the payment of a fair wage for all services—it could not have lived six months.

Soon after landing at Steilacoom the Fraser river gold discoveries violently excited the whole Pacific coast. Thousands of people came from California in the spring, other thousands in the summer, and still other thousands in the fall. Hundreds came from Oregon, while the residents of our own Territory were no less wildly agitated or differently affected. British Columbia got the great benefit in this movement of men and money, but after that Province Washington shared most generously. The Puget Sound towns, mills, agriculturists and boatmen were greatly helped. During the years 1858-59-60 the white population increased 100 per cent., and prosperity was not only general but seemed to be substantial and abiding. In the good times then prevailing the Puget Sound Herald shared with other interests. While in the beginning there was but one paper in the Territory, the Pioneer and Democrat at Olympia, there were soon other journals in Whatcom, Port Townsend and Vancouver,

and before 1860 was gone Olympia had two, the Washington Standard making its appearance, published by John Miller Murphy, who now for forty-nine years has continuously owned, edited and issued it—a wonderful record, truly.

By industry, prudence and economy, Mr. Prosch was enabled during his first five years to accumulate considerable property, including two whole blocks of land, a number of scattered town lots, to build a printing office and a dwelling house, and to do other like things in the line of good citizenship. The war of rebellion by that time was having a baleful effect upon the country; the California market was shrunken and dead; there was almost no foreign trade; few people came to the country, and the few that came were generally impoverished, many of them refugees from the war-stricken regions of the Mississippi Valley and the States beyond. Popular feeling was intense; political antagonisms were fierce, and ugly feeling was rampant, visible everywhere and hurtful to all. Pierce County and Washington Territory were Democratic, Mr. Prosch and his newspaper were Republican. He fought for his principles—freedom, the Union, and what they stood for in those troublous days—and in the end had the satisfaction of seeing them win. So disagreeable had the situation become, however, and so difficult in a financial way to get on, that he was relieved and rejoiced when a favorable opportunity came to him in the latter part of 1864 to sell out. He then sold the printing plant to Urban E. Hicks, who took it to Olympia, where for a few months he used it in the publication of a rabid Democratic newspaper. The termination of the war, the assassination of President Lincoln and the increased strength of the Republican party in the Territory, made Hicks's enterprise and effort result in failure, whereupon he removed his printing material to a town in Willamette Valley, and there put it to use in the publication of a paper longer lived and more happy than the one referred to in Olympia.

Life in Steilacoom was not altogether devoid of interest during the years the family made that place their home. There were changes, excitements and struggles, pleasant anticipations and happy realizations, as well as delays, disappointments and failures. There were trips up and down the Sound and into the country about, some made on foot, some on horse, and some by

STEILACOOM IN 1861

canoe, sail boat and steamer. One of the most agreeable of these trips was made in 1864, with the help and under the auspices of the U. S. Government. The military officers for a number of years were disaffected with the location of Fort Steilacoom. Gen. W. S. Harney, in 1859, suggested and strongly urged Point Defiance as the place for a fort and garrison. In 1860, Col. George Wright added his recommendation, and in addition gave direction that a military reserve there be made; further, that survey and examination of the site be made by Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, of the Engineer Corps. During the war of rebellion there was more talk along the same line, Major C. H. Rumrill, commandant at Fort Steilacoom, being instructed to look the ground over with especial reference to the supply of fresh water. The Major got a big rowboat, stocked it abundantly with camp equippage and foodstuffs, and taking along three men to work the craft and do the cooking, started; accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prosch and Capt. Egbert H. Tucker, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tucker. They thoroughly inspected the Point, but could not find water in quantity, quality and location to suit, and they also looked at other places for some distance to the north, including Gig Harbor, Vashon Island and Alki Point. Nearly a week was consumed in this way, in an outing of the most enjoyable character. In 1866 the land at Point Defiance was proclaimed by President Johnson a military reserve, and it is now one of the finest features of the city of Tacoma—a grand natural park. How much the result was affected and aided by the outing of forty-five years ago, above mentioned, cannot now be more than conjectured.

In 1862 a New Yorker named Guilford, who had spent some time in California, came to Steilacoom, and for a few months taught the village school. He was enthusiastic in his praises of California, and particularly of that part in the vicinity of Monterey bay. He praised the town of Santa Cruz most highly, which was not only extremely lovely, but was bound to be a great place. He urged the Prosch family to go there, saying that Puget Sound was hopeless, that Santa Cruz contained more people than all the four or five Sound towns together, and that it would be a mistake to remain and a mistake not to go. His arguments might have been persuasive and conclusive if it had

been possible for the parents to sell out and go. As the impossibility of so doing, however, was only too apparent in the dull times then prevailing, his suggestions necessarily went for naught. Santa Cruz is now a good county town, a small suburban city, a place of perhaps 10,000 people, that, if joined to any one of several Puget Sound cities, would make an average ward for that city. Ten years or so later, when the writer was contemplating a removal to Seattle, another friend strongly and persistently urged the town of Harrisburg, in Oregon, instead. Harrisburg, he said, was then a place of four or five hundred inhabitants, not quite so many as Seattle had, but it was on a navigable river, on a line of railroad, in a fertile valley, and was bound to be a substantial, important city. Seattle was regarded by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company with disfavor, and it must wither and shrivel in consequence. It had no agricultural backing, no water power, no great and enduring resource; it was merely a sawmill-sawdust village at the foot of a great hill, that, under the circumstances, could not amount to much. Harrisburg has grown some in the thirty odd years intervening since these statements and arguments were put forth, and it is today a town of eight hundred or a thousand people. Seattle has also grown, the distance between the two places constantly widening, until the present ratio of population is fully 300 in Seattle to 1 in Harrisburg. These instances illustrate forcibly how men—tho well meaning and intelligent people—may err in their advice to those whom they most esteem and wish to befriend, and how unsafe it sometimes may be to take the advice of others, even when those others appear to be thoroly informed and are certainly actuated by the best of motives.

The money obtained from the sale of the Puget Sound Herald material, added to other money happily made about that time, was used in the establishment of a mercantile venture in the same town. A stock of groceries, dry goods and all the things usually included in a village store, was purchased, and early in 1865 the new trading place was opened in the room formerly occupied by the printing office. For a time the store was in every respect successful, so much so that it was valued at eight thousand dollars. The proprietor was over enterprising, over-confident, and the second year over-reached himself. He gave unlimited

credit to a man named Williamson, who built a number of sail vessels, and he soon had a long account against him which the shipbuilder could not pay, and which eventually was lost. At the same time he set up in business four loggers—McKenzie, McPherson, Davis and Daniels—buying for them land, cattle, boat, tools, feed and all that was necessary in their line. The men lost their raft, and were unable to pay a dollar to the merchant who had started them. There were also bad debts and slow payers in town. In these directions three or four thousand dollars were quickly gone. The merchant's credit was exhausted, his stock reduced to unsalable goods, and tho he did not actually or legally fail he was compelled to close the store and do something else. It was also necessary for him then to give up the District Court Clerkship, as it alone was insufficient for the maintenance of himself and family.

The easiest thing, then, the one thing at hand, was to take the logging camp abandoned by the four men, on Hartstein Island. In January, 1867, he did this, and for ten months carried on that business. Sawlogs that year were worth only $3.50 per thousand feet, scaled on the two-thirds plan, with many logs rejected by the mill companies, said by the loggers to be cut nevertheless and sold in the shape of merchantable lumber. The Port Madison mill took the logs. Despite these adverse circumstances the camp was made to pay expenses at least, tho not more. The two sons helped in the woods at this time, as zealously as possible, and as effectively as ordinary hired men.

In November, 1867, Ezra L. Smith, the Territorial Secretary, at Olympia, visited Steilacoom. He made business propositions to Mr. Prosch, looking to the removal of the latter to the capital, the purchase by him of the Pacific Tribune, and his appointment as Public Printer. The approaches were favorably received, and in accordance with the plans proposed the newspaper establishment was purchased from Randall H. Hewitt, the family settled in the new home and the printing begun with the opening of the Legislature the first week in December. Father and sons worked long hours on the newspaper, the Legislative printing and commercial job work, and there being three of them they were strong and comparatively independent of rival or opposing influences. The printing, however, was not so lucra-

CHARLES PROSCH IN 1890.

SUSAN CONKLING PROSCH IN 1892.

tive as anticipated. Payments for it were long delayed, and when made were in depreciated currency. The auditing officer at Washington City cut down the bills, and disallowed a number of charges for work done and material furnished. There were other losses and expenses not anticipated. In all, only about five thousand dollars was received by the printer for about eight thousand dollars worth of labor and material. It was a grievously disappointing undertaking for Mr. Prosch.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Legislative session the new publisher of the Tribune began to issue a small evening newspaper. It was the first daily paper in Olympia. Of course, it did not pay expenses, and its publication was suspended at the conclusion of the session. With enterprise still unjustified by the population and business of the country, the publication of the Daily Pacific Tribune was resumed in 1869, and continued thereafter under more or less adverse circumstances a number of years. Not only was it the first, but also the second daily newspaper in the capital city.

Several of Mr. Prosch's printer friends in San Francisco followed him to the north, and by their works left their marks upon the country. One of the first was John F. Damon, who established a paper at Port Townsend called the Northwest; who later worked on the Oregonian, and who still later became a Congregational minister in Seattle. Another was William H. Newell, familiarly known as "Deaf Newell," who published a paper at The Dalles called the Mountaineer, and later the Statesman at Walla Walla, between forty and fifty years ago. Still another was Samuel L. Maxwell, who came to Seattle, and started the Intelligencer, of which the present Post-Intelligencer is the direct descendant. A fourth was David W. Higgins, who with four others started the San Francisco Call in 1856. He came to British Columbia in 1858, and after a while established the Chronicle in Victoria. He subsequently bought the British Colonist, which he owned, edited and managed for nearly forty years, making it one of the great papers of Canada. Mr. Higgins has recently written a lot of Pacific Coast stories, which he published in books called, "The Mystic Spring" and "The Passing of a Race," and which were deservedly popular and had great

sale. Of this quintet of old San Franciscans—printers, publishers and mutual friends—all are now in the spirit land, except the subject of this sketch and Mr. Higgins.

In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prosch allied themselves with the Protestant Episcopal Church, joining the congregation of St. John's, at Olympia, then under the ministration of Rev. P. E. Hyland. The following year they were confirmed by Bishop Morris. For forty years now they have continued in the faith. Since then, in three different towns and four different churches, Mr. Prosch has been almost unbrokenly and continuously a church officer—vestryman, warden or lay reader, much of the time filling two offices and part of the time all three. But few men have as good a church record as he.

The family remained in Olympia until the summer of 1873. During these six or seven years the town grew substantially and well. The inhabitants increased in number from about 650 to 1,300. There had been much other change, in the way of bridges, streets, houses, and lines of trade. At first there were but two newspapers, both weeklies, the Standard and the Tribune, and the support for them was meager indeed. The business in their direction gained more rapidly than the population and circumstances justified. A third, a fourth and a fifth newspapers made their appearance, and in 1870-1-2-3 there were in Olympia the Daily and Weekly Tribune, the Daily and Weekly Courier, and the Weekly Standard, Transcript and Echo. The town was just about big enough to comfortably and properly support one weekly newspaper of the character of the five then desperately and painfully struggling for a living. To maintain five newspapers, or rather two daily and five weekly newspapers, was a severe tax upon the town and tributary country, which the people finally began to resent and resist. The Tribune could be run with less money than the others, owing to the fact that three practical printers in one family were joined in it, and they were not of the kind to give up easily. In efforts to improve their condition lands had been purchased in and near the Maple Park Addition and dwelling houses built upon them. The burden of these enterprises came at a time when the ability to carry it was lessened by the apparent approach of a blow to Olympia that must

be extremely hurtful to it. The Northern Pacific Railroad, which had been promised to the people, and upon which they had confidently relied, gave indications more strong from day to day of a deliberate intention to violate its faith and agreement. Of course, this treachery—this going by the town instead of coming into it—hurt the people and place, and among others struck hard was Mr. Prosch. A conspiracy at that time was also concocted among his political enemies to down him. They succeeded in forcing him "to the wall," his newspaper plant, as a result of their efforts, being sold by the Sheriff in 1872. With a view to further injuring him these men refrained from bidding, thinking to leave against him a large deficiency judgment. It happened, tho, that the youngest son, by labors elsewhere, had earned a few hundred dollars, which had been carefully saved, and with which he bought the printing material at a price considerably below its actual value. The conspiracy worked like a boomerang, those engaged in it failing to accomplish their ends—the destruction of a man and an influence they could not use in their nefarious schemes—and in that failure experiencing disappointment and losing both money and honor. The Tribune went on with little change, and would, perhaps, be still going on in Olympia were it not for the passing of the town by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The new publisher determined that he would go to the town at the end of the road, and there make a new start in business and life. When Tacoma was declared the terminus (July 14th, 1873), arrangements were made for removal to that place. To go from Olympia, then the finest town in the Territory, to break from the many warm friends there possessed, and to leave behind the comforts of home, for a new, rough, sawmill village like Tacoma was, was hard indeed, but it was undoubtedly the wise thing to do, and there has been no real cause since for regretting the action thus and then taken.

The first half of August found the change of base fully effected, the Daily and Weeky Tribunes opening from a building on Starr street in Tacoma. Under the inspiration resulting from the location there of the terminal point, the town had suddenly increased in population from about one hundred and fifty to three hundred souls, and it was a matter of a few weeks only until the number was further increased to six or eight hundred. The new

ST. PETER'S, TACOMA'S FIRST CHURCH, IN 1874.

people were tented on the vacant lots, for the use of which rental was paid at the rate of one dollar per front foot per month. Cheap frame buildings were quickly constructed, a wharf built, streets opened, a bank, express office, new stores and churches keeping company with the other changes and town additions. The newspaper was welcomed, of course, a generous patronage for which, all things considered, being quickly secured. A small dwelling house was constructed not far from the printing office, in which the family made their home during their stay in Tacoma.

One of the things coming to Tacoma at this time was a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Bishop Morris and Rev. Chas. R. Bonnell made the necessary arrangements, the first named securing a lot and last named securing the money for the building. The new church and congregation were called St. Peter's. It was the first house of worship in

that city. On this account, and also on account of its ivy-covered (fir stump) bell tower, it has become quite famous, and is now one of the landmarks of Tacoma, there being probably not a dozen older buildings in the city and none more interesting. Mr. Prosch was one of the organizers of St. Peter's, one of its first vestry men, and for a year or more conducted services in it as a lay reader. When he left Tacoma, in 1875, the congregation presented him with a watch, inscribed, as a token of the appreciation in which he and his services were held by them. After thirty-four years' use that watch is still apparently as good as new. As a family possession, a keepsake, its value is great, and from year to year is greater.

Of course, life there, as elsewhere, had its changes, episodes and affairs of interest. Things at first were crude and rude enough. The only wharf was the lumber wharf of the mill company, and quite inconvenient for the other part of town. The printing material was landed from the steamer Alida in small boats on the open beach. It wasn't long before a wharf was built at the foot of McCarver street, and before 1873 was gone another wharf a mile and half away for the Northern Pacific Company. A few feet from the Prosch cottage stood a tall fir tree four feet thru at the butt. Tho Mr. Charles Prosch had never before chopped down a tree of any size, he bravely undertook the felling of this giant. It took a number of days to accomplish the task, giving to it such limited time as he was able, but he succeeded in the undertaking fully and satisfactorily, and thereafter found employment and exercise in sawing and splitting the big log into stovewood. A week before Thanksgiving Day a friendly farmer presented the family with a fine large turkey. The bird was bountifully fed for a number of days with a view to getting him into fit condition for the table. The gobbler was unnecessarily noisy, and in loud tones, that could be heard by all the townspeople, persistently told of his presence and location. When Mr. Prosch, on Wednesday morning, took his sharpened ax and went out to try it on the neck of the turkey the bird was gone. As far as known, it never was seen or heard afterwards. Its disappearance was a mystery that no one in the town, apparently, could solve. The place on the dining table reserved for the turkey was occupied by a cheap substitute from

Chambers' butcher shop. The clearing of a thousand acres of townsite by the Tacoma Land Company; the driving of the last spike by Gen. McCarver in the first railroad to Puget Sound; the coming and going of the first trains of the Northern Pacific Company; the institution of the town government; the establishment of various commercial enterprises, some of which are still in existence; the beginnings of society, etc., were witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Prosch, and in many cases participated in by them. The great financial crash of the latter part of 1873, followed by several years of business depression, had very hurtful effect upon Tacoma. The town languished; money became scarce and hard to get; more people left than came; it was more difficult to make "both ends meet" in 1874 than in 1873, while 1875 was worse than 1874. Under the circumstances, it became necessary to change once more. As the paper could no longer be made to pay in Tacoma, tho conducted most cheaply, it either had to suspend publication or go elsewhere. The most promising and prosperous town then on Puget Sound was Seattle, a place of from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants. Thither the Tribune printing plant was moved in June, 1875.

In Seattle they have since lived, a period of thirty-four years. Mr. Prosch lost no time in connecting himself with the church. For fourteen years he was an active member of Trinity, being one of the first Board of Vestrymen, in 1878, as well as member of subsequent boards, lay reader and delegate to a number of convocations. In the organization of St. Mark's Parish, in 1889, he took active part, and now for twenty years has been associated with it, almost all of the time as an officer—vestryman, warden, and so forth. He assisted materially and substantially in buying two sites for the church, building two rectories and two houses of worship. His generous support is being given at this time to the efforts to build a third church—larger, better and more costly than its predecessors—a church in keeping with the great city in which it is located.*

*Since the foregoing was prepared for publication the parishioners of Saint Mark's Church have met in regular annual session, on the evening of Easter Monday, April 12th, 1909, the meeting being held in the body of the church and the attendance large. Mr. J. B. Powles, one of the members and a past vestryman of many years' service,

CHARLES PROSCH IN 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prosch took proper places in the society of their new home town. Probably no people in the State have been godparents to more children at the baptismal fount, and not only children but grown folks, the old as well as

---

after remarks of appropriate character, presented to the meeting the preamble and resolutions following:

The Rector and Members of St. Mark's Parish, assembled at this annual meeting on Easter Monday, 1909, desire to express hereby their affectionate regard and high admiration for their Senior Warden, Charles Prosch, who, under the rule adopted last year forbidding continuous service on the Vestry for over three years, will retire from the Vestry at this time. He has been a most consistent, faithful and devoted Churchman during a residence on the Pacific Coast of sixty years. He has served our Church in particular and the cause of Christianity in general in all the ways that a layman can serve them—by his noble Christian life and example, by his labor, his time,

SAINT MARK'S CHURCH, SEATTLE, 1909.

the young, the white, the black, and the mixed in color. Among the first they stood at the altar with was Mrs. Rebecca Howard, a colored woman, large and heavy, who in the 50s and 60s owned and conducted the Pacific House, a popular Olympia hotel, a woman most kindly remembered by all Washington Territory pioneers. Some of the children they have been sponsors for have since attained maturity, been married, and had children of their own, who have in like manner been presented to the church by this couple. The opera, the theater, the concert, the

---

his counsel, his money. He has been a lay reader, a vestryman, a junior warden, a senior warden. He helped to plan the Church in the wilderness. He was one of the founders of St. Mark's Parish. He was its Junior Warden from April 22, 1895, to June 3, 1897, and has been its Senior Warden from the latter date until today. In all these capacities, as well as in varied and prolonged secular activities, his daily walk and conversation have been known of all men, and have been not simply above reproach, but have been much more than that—have been constantly, vigorously and aggressively Christian. His life and his work in and for St. Mark's Parish will remain a precious heritage.

Therefore, Resolved, that as a unique mark of the high esteem of this Parish for Charles Prosch, he be and is hereby elected Warden

amateur literary or musical performance, the public festivities, excursions, home parties, dinners, church affairs, weddings, receptions, etc., received from them due encouragement, support and patronage. Of late years they have not done and gone so much, as may readily be supposed, but it is safe to say that no others of their age in the State are more active in these directions than they. Their wedding anniversary receptions are noted public events, a general invitation being extended to all acquaintances and friends. Their next anniversary will be the 64th. For more than twenty years Mr. Prosch has been a member of the Washington Pioneer Association, and for half that period was secretary. During the same years he was also Historian of the Washington Press Association, and in connection with the two offices rendered much service that might be considered onerous and arduous by a man in the 70s. In the same years, and even later, he was frequently Judge or Inspector of elections. These things, with his numerous church duties, and other affairs not mentioned, have kept him in touch with the world, interested in what was going on, and willing to lend a helping hand where needed. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1907, and the following year, when more money was needed, bought the first five bonds issued. In 1904 he published a book—"Reminiscences of Washington Territory"—generously giving away to his friends the whole edition of 500 copies. Far from being

---

Emeritus for life, with the privilege of attendance at Vestry meetings, so that the Parish may continue to have the benefit of his counsel and advice.

Resolved, that the Rector and Parish hereby extend to Mr. Prosch their most cordial congratulations on attaining his present age, and their sincere wishes for many more years of health and happiness.

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records, and that an engrossed copy be presented to Mr. Prosch.

In a very pleasant speech, Mr. Chas. E. Shepard—a member of the parish from the beginning, ex-Vestryman and ex-Warden—seconded the motion to adopt the resolutions. The Chairman, Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd, made further remarks of agreeable and complimentary character, after which the motion to adopt, as the sentiment and act of the entire Parish, was put to the people and carried by vote of all present.

lethargic or indolent he has always been a worker, a doer. In 1878 when, by a sale of the Pacific Tribune, he was deprived of employment, he went to Victoria, and there worked six months in one of the newspaper offices as a compositor. Returning then to Seattle, he went on the force of the Intelligencer and later the Post-Intelligencer, working six days every week until he was 69 years of age, and until the great fire of June 6th, 1889. In 1883 he bought a half lot—60 by 60 feet—on Third Avenue, near Columbia street for $3,000. There he and his wife dwelt for a number of years. When the growth of the city demanded the land for business purposes, he accepted the situation, gave away his cottage, and a large frame building was erected upon the land. This little piece of land was a living and a fortune to him in after years, bringing good rent money for a long time, and selling in 1905 for $52,500.

Charles Prosch in 1905.

The circumstances narrated—and many others might be—illustrate the sturdy character of the subject of this sketch. It is one that his relatives and friends are justly proud of. The facts that he is the oldest newspaper publisher or ex-publisher in the State of Washington; the oldest printer, probably, on the Pacific Coast; one of the oldest pioneers and oldest Churchmen; that he is firm for the right as he sees it; that he is physically straight as an arrow, and equally as straight morally and in all the walks of life; that he is and always has been one of the best citizens and one of the best of exemplars; historic in the land of his adoption, familiar to thousands, and friendly to all, combine to make him interesting and beloved in the highest degree. Tho he is himself ready to go at any moment to the higher life in the other

land, and at times would have welcomed such departure as a long-contemplated joy and rest, it is the sincere desire of those surrounding him and knowing him best, that he may be continued with them on earth for many years yet to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Prosch have witnessed remarkable changes in science, in art, in civilization, in politics and among the people of the world, and particularly in the United States. No city in America was as large as Seattle is now when they were born, and none of the States more populous than is the present State of Washington, except possibly New York. West of the Mississippi was then a far-off region, difficult of access and dangerous on account of savage Indians. The country itself was smaller, having no undisputed territory on the Pacific Coast; Alaska belonging to Russia; California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Texas belonging to Mexico; Great Britain claiming Oregon, Idaho and Washington, and the flag of Spain waving over Florida until 1821. Not an American citizen then was to be found west of the Rocky Mountains. There was then no steam railroad, and no electric lines anywhere. Photography, the great daily newspaper, the modern monthly magazine, friction matches, and a thousand other conveniences and necessaries of the present day were unknown. The most rapid transit then by land was that by means of the horse, either for mails or passengers. It took weeks and months to learn the results of a Presidential election that now are made public in a few minutes, in some cases even before the closing of all the extreme Western polls. On the water then people traveled by sloops, canal boats and sail ships. Five hundred tons was a large ship. Modern steamers in some cases are fifty, sixty and seventy times as great in tonnage. Even in the largest city in America, during their residence in it, only sixty years ago, people got their water from street pumps, and there was no sewerage anywhere. Houses were built upon plans of equally primitive character. Human slavery was in all the Southern States and in some of the Northern. The changes indicated by these lines have occurred within ninety years, and some of them within fifty or sixty. And this isn't all that can be said to illustrate the wonderful development and progress of the time of Mr. and Mrs. Prosch and their acquaintances. They had relatives and friends

who had lived sixty, seventy and eighty years before them, who delighted to tell them of the old wars of 1755-1763 and 1775-1783—men and women who not only lived before the United States, but who could tell of the days when there wasn't an inch of America from Cape Horn to the North Pole that was free from European domination; who knew what is now the United States when it was all under the control of England, France, Spain, or Russia; when there were hardly a million white people within its borders, against the nearly one hundred millions of today; when George Washington was a boy, when we got our laws and our Governors from London, and when we were hampered, held back, oppressed and suppressed in a manner that would be incredible if told of a modern civilized people of the present time. No other people of any country or of any time in the world's history have witnessed and enjoyed such great and extraordinary changes as have Mr. and Mrs. Prosch and those contemporary with them of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Emma Prosch.—Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prosch, Emma was the last to come and the first to go. She was born at Brooklyn on the 24th of February, 1853, and died at San Francisco January 1st, 1856. Her little body was laid in Lone Mountain Cemetery, now almost in the center of the great Pacific Coast city.

James Wiley Prosch.—He was the first born. New York was the place of his nativity, Oct. 21st, 1846. He received considerable schooling in the city of Brooklyn, now a part of New York. In the same direction he was further aided during his almost three years' residence in San Francisco. The eleven-year-old boy was well informed when the family moved to Puget Sound, and being industrious as well as studious, he at once took able part in the newspaper work at Steilacoom. On this account, as well also on account of his active interest in the Steilacoom Library, and in all the affairs of the town and people, he became prominent in the community to a remarkable degree for one so young, and was highly esteemed by all. In August, 1860, he was stricken with what has since been known as appendicitis, and on the 16th was overcome. A tombstone in the historic Fort Steilacoom Cemetery marks his grave. The Library Association, in resolutions signed by Committeemen Parkinson, Eagan

and Delin, and by President Rogers and Secretary Eagan, spoke of him as one of "kind and affectionate nature, who was endeared to all who knew him, and whose loss has cast a deep shadow over the whole community," and for whom it was declared the Association members mourned in sorrowful remembrance. In the following issue of his paper, the father spoke of his son in the manner following:

"Here he was employed, when but eleven years of age, to set type; and, conceiving a strong partiality for the business, rapidly advanced in usefulness and a knowledge of the art. So well did it agree with his temperament and tastes, that he indulged the hope of ere long becoming conductor of this or some other journal, and with this view devoted a portion of each evening to the perusal and study of such works as were best calculated to fit him for the position to which he aspired. In this project his father encouraged him with much pleasure and pride, and looked forward to the time as not far distant when his laudable ambition should be fully gratified. But, while "Man proposes, God disposes" events, and the parents, grief stricken, were doomed to witness their fondest hopes blighted by the ruthless hand of Death. He possessed an extremely sensitive nature; all vices were repulsive to him, and no temptation was strong enough to induce him to do what he knew or felt to be wrong. He required no restraints; instinctively he adopted the right and rejected the wrong. Affectionate and obedient, ambitious and industrious, he was the joy, the pride, the hope, of his bereaved parents."

Frederick Prosch.—The second son was named Frederick. He was born in Brooklyn (N. Y.), August 7th, 1848. When seven years of age he came to the Pacific Coast, with the family, and in 1858 to Puget Sound. He worked with his father and elder brother on the Puget Sound Herald, and later on other newspapers, becoming a swift compositor and expert printer, capable of doing anything in the printing offices of his day. When the Herald was sold, in 1864, he employed himself as salesman in a store, in the driving of a team, laboring in a logging camp, and for nearly a year in setting type on one of the daily papers in Victoria, B. C. In 1867 he engaged with his father and brother on the Pacific Tribune at Olympia, and for almost six years there dwelt and toiled. In 1871-72, in partnership with Thornton F. McElroy, he was public printer for the government. January 1st, 1869, he was married, his wife being Helen Mar

Elder.* They had four children born to them, namely: Wells Chester, in 1870; Susan Pearl, in 1872; Mabel Alice, in 1874, and Grace Cecilia, in 1880. The first and third of the children are still living; the second and fourth died in infancy. Frederick Prosch, the subject of this sketch, and his family moved from Olympia to Portland in 1873. He found employment there on the Oregonian until 1877, when they went to San Francisco, where for five years he worked on the Call. In 1882 the family came to Seattle, where they lived for twelve years, he being engaged on the Post-Intelligencer, the Times and Press-Times, for ten years as foreman. He bought lots and built two houses, in which they made their home. He joined the North Seattle Baptist Church and Columbia Lodge of United Workmen, and maintained in them his membership to the end of his life. He took up a land claim in Kitsap County, near Seabeck, leaving the city for the country in 1894. He cleared and cultivated his land, these occupations, with their free, open-air life, being to him most agreeable. His farming included stock as well—cattle,

*Mrs. H. M. Prosch, born May 23d, 1848, was descended from Matthew Henry Elder and Elizabeth McPherson, Virginians, who were born about the time of the Revolutionary War, and who, after marriage removed to Kentucky, about the year 1800, possibly a year or two sooner. They had nine children; Alfred Ridgeley, the third son, subsequently father of Mrs. Prosch, being born August 16th, 1806. While in Kentucky, they lived at Shelbyville and Lexington. They were Baptists, and strong in the principles of that Church. Alfred was brought up to be generally useful, and in that effort became a silversmith and also a brick mason. Divergent and different as these occupations were, he not only built brick houses in his time, but made thimbles and other silver articles as well. All Western men, three-quarters of a century ago, were farmers, and young Elder was in this respect the same as the others. In 1827 the Elder family removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, and there, the year following, Alfred R. and Martha Page Ross were married. Their union was blesesd with an old style family of ten children—seven daughters and three sons—and, as if this number were not enough, an orphan boy was adopted, and brought to manhood with the other children. About the time of their marriage, young Elder and his wife were changed in their religious predilections by the famous preacher, Alexander Campbell, and they not only connected themselves with his movement and organization (the Christian Church), but Mr. Elder entered the ministry. Thereafter, as long as he lived, he conducted religious ser-

swine, poultry and bees. It did not pay, however, and after a few years' trial he felt impelled to change. Moving into the little town of Seabeck, he became the wharfinger, the merchant, the postmaster and the justice of the peace, losing no opportunity to better the condition of himself and family by efforts and ventures in other directions. Tho of large frame and much bodily strength, he was unable to withstand an unexpected tubercular attack. He fought the disease bravely for more than a year. On the 24th of August, 1901, he died, having a little more than completed his 53d year, all but the first ten years of which, as will be seen from this recital, were an unbroken period of effort and enterprise, of energy and industry, of high moral aim and good citizenship. In the cemetery at Seabeck his body was laid. His family continued their residence at that place nearly six years longer, Mrs. Prosch succeeding her husband as merchant and postmaster. In 1907 she and her children went to Tacoma, where a comfortable home property had been secured, and where they now reside.

---

vices, tho at no place did he engage in the work on salary, depending always upon voluntary offerings and other means for support. In Illinois he became intimately acquainted and very friendly with Dr. Anson G. Henry, who subsequently became Surveyor General of Washington Territory; with William Pickering, war Governor of the same Territory; with Col. E. D. Baker, Senator from Oregon in 1861, and killed in the war of rebellion; and with Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States. They were all of the same political faith, of similar age, and, dwelling in the same locality, were associates in many movements having the good of humanity and their country at stake. In 1849 Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Elder came over the plains and mountains from Illinois to Oregon, settling first in Yamhill County, and later in Polk. In 1862 they moved again—to Olympia. In 1863 Mr. Elder was appointed by his friend, President Lincoln, Agent in charge of the upper Sound Indians, having supervision of all the tribes and reservations from Tulalip to Chehalis, inclusive—the Snohomishes, Skagits, Suquamishes, Duwamishes, Puyallups, Nisquallies, Squaxons and Black Rivers. He held this office several years. Later he was Justice of the Peace and Probate Judge at Olympia. In 1868 Mrs. Elder died, and in 1880 Mr. Elder followed her. In the meantime, however, Mr. Elder had remarried, his second wife, Mrs. Mehitabel Lord, being yet alive, and, at the age of 93 years, a resident of Tacoma.

Thomas W. Prosch.—The only surviving child of Charles and Susan Prosch is the third son, Thomas Wickham. Brooklyn, N. Y., was the place of his birth; the date, June 2d, 1850. Coming to the Pacific Coast in 1855, his schooling, of course, was here obtained, and was such as the village schools of those primitive days gave to the youth of the country. When nine years old, he took his place in the printing office, and in time learned and practised the trade in all its branches. He was salesman in the store at 15, a hand in the logging camp at 17, legislative clerk at 19, and at 20 clerk and inspector in the custom house at Port Townsend. Between times he was employed at his trade. In 1872 he became owner and publisher of the Daily and Weekly Pacific Tribune at Olympia; in 1873 moved it to Tacoma, and in 1875 to Seattle. In 1878 he sold the Tribune, and in 1879 (with Samuel L. Crawford) bought the Intelligencer. In 1881 he joined with John Leary and George W. Harris in establishing the Post-Intelligencer, they having a half interest and he a half. Two years later he bought their half, and in 1886 sold the whole concern to a group of prominent citizens, one of whom later became State Governor, another U. S. Senator, a third U. S. Judge, and the others generally but little less distinguished. They soon after sold the newspaper to Leigh S. J. Hunt. No person is now living who published a newspaper in Seattle before Mr. Prosch.

September 12th, 1877, he and Miss Virginia McCarver* were married at Tacoma. Six children were born to them during the following eleven years, namely: Julia, Edith Gratia, Arthur

*Miss McCarver was born on the McCarver Donation Claim near Oregon City, in Oregon Territory, April 17th, 1851. Seven years later she moved with her parents to Portland, where they lived eleven years except a year or so in Idaho. In 1868 they determined to come to Puget Sound, which determination was carried out in March, 1869. In the meantime the daughter was educated in the Oregon schools, including the historic Portland Academy and Spencer Hall, the Episcopal school for young ladies established by Bishop Scott at Milwaukee, which has since become St. Helen's Hall, of Portland. At the new home in Tacoma she served the people as teacher of the public school, in 1870, James P. Stewart being the only schoolmaster in that town before her. When in 1875, another school was wanted in what was then termed New Tacoma, she was again employed as teacher, the Masonic Hall being used for school purposes, a single

Morton, Genevieve, Beatrice and Phoebe. Julia and Genevieve have gone to the other land, the land of the good and of the great majority. The other four reside in Seattle.

In 1876 Thomas W. Prosch was appointed Postmaster of Seattle by President Grant, but resigned the office in 1878. In 1890 he supervised the municipal census, and the same year was special agent in charge of the United States census, in Seattle. In 1891-92-93 he was member of the Seattle Board of Education. In 1894-95 he was one of the three men who platted and

---

room then sufficing for all the common school wants of the people where three hundred rooms are now required. Following this she spent a year in California, with an invalid sister, her marriage ensuing not long after her return to Puget Sound. She was allowed by her parents entire freedom of religious action, as a result of which she became one of the organizers of the first church society in Tacoma, and was baptised in the first house for religious purposes built there and the only church there at the time—St. Peter's of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Some years afterwards she became a member of Trinity, the first Episcopal Church in Seattle, but for twenty years now has been a consistent and devoted member of St. Mark's.

Miss McCarver was the daughter of Gen. Morton Matthew McCarver and Julia Ann McCarver. His parents were Joseph and Betsey (Morton) McCarver, who were married in North Carolina in 1797, and who moved to Kentucky in 1799. Joseph's father was James McCarver, who in the first U. S. census (1790) was reported to be the head of a family of eleven persons, in Lincoln County—6 males and 5 females. In Kentucky, to Joseph and wife, on the 14th of January, 1807, was born their son, Morton M. The father soon after died, but the mother lived until 1863, when, in her 81st year, she died. Young McCarver had an exceedingly eventful life. He was possessed of a large measure of nervous activity, that led him north, south, east and west; that made him a farmer, a town proprietor, a merchant, a miner, a soldier, a man of family, a State builder, a patriot, and that caused him to be continually going and doing to the end of his sixty-eight years of life. He was married to a Miss Mary A. Jennings in 1830, in Illinois, they having five children, only one of whom is now living. In 1832-33 he and two relatives by marriage, Simpson S. White and Amzi Doolittle, settled at Burlington, Iowa, of which city they became founders. Ten years there was enough for McCarver, who in 1843 was one of the leaders of the great emigration to Oregon. He there took a land claim on Tualatin Plains, which he proceeded to cultivate, and upon which he made a home for his family. At the same time he and Peter H. Burnett were endeavoring to establish

appraised the tidelands of the State in front of the cities of Seattle, Ballard and Tacoma—3500 acres, all in King County. This was one of the most extensive pieces of town platting in the world, and was done on a broad scale, the lots being long, the blocks large and the streets from 100 to 250 feet in width. With a single exception—Good Templar Lodges at Steilacoom and Olympia—he has never belonged to a secret society, but has been a member of quite a number of public organizations, including three historical societies, three pioneer societies, Seattle Cham-

---

the town of Linnton, a place that is now a promising north end suburb of the city of Portland. His family came west in 1845, but the year after Mrs. McCarver died. Jan. 20th, 1848, he again was wedded, the second wife being Mrs. Julia A. Buckalew, one of the immigrants of 1847, who had lost her husband in consequence of the hardships of the trip. The second Mrs. McCarver was born in Missouri, Nov. 19th, 1825, her parents being James and Polly Cannon McCoy. Gen. McCarver now had two children of his own; Mrs. McCarver had one child of her own, and together they later had five children, all daughters, of whom Virginia was one—the first. While in Iowa McCarver had been honored by Governor Lucas with an appointment as Commissary General of the Territory. This fact, possibly led to similar appointments in the Oregon Indian wars of 1848 and 1854-55-56 by Governors Abernethy, Davis and Curry, his active service continuing 458 days in the latter case. In 1848 he went to California, lured by the discovery of gold, and leading a host of Oregonians to the land of promise. He settled at Sacramento, and there traded in town lots, merchandise, etc. The year after he represented that district in the Monterey Convention, which prepared the Constitution under which California was admitted to National Statehood. Returning to Oregon, he went back to the farm—the second farm, back of Oregon City—where he engaged in fruit culture for a number of years, interrupted severely by his war experience, by business ventures in sail and steam vessels, and by other speculations and efforts. In 1862-63 he was trading and gold mining in Eastern Oregon and Idaho, and in 1864-65 was in New York. In 1868 he made a new start, when he settled on Commencement Bay, where for himself and two partners—James Steel and Lewis M. Starr—he acquired extensive land holdings, and where he platted and named the town of Tacoma, the latter part of the year. Gen. McCarver's ideas and plans looked to the building of a great city, and that there was abundant reason for them circumstances since have fully proven. He induced Hanson, Ackerson & Co. to build the sawmill there in October, 1868, and in July, 1873, he was gratified at the fruition of his aims, efforts, and hopes in securing for Tacoma location of the terminus of the

ber of Commerce, and Sons of the American Revolution. In the latter he is entitled to membership through the military services of John Lamoreux, the Frenchman, William Reynolds, the Englishman, Jonas Roe, the Scotchman, and Nathaniel Roe and Daniel Conkling, the Americans. Of the State Pioneers he has been an active member for twenty-three years, a Trustee repeatedly and President. Of the Chamber of Commerce he has been a member for twenty-five years, Secretary of it for three years, Vice President four years and Trustee fourteen years. He has issued in connection with these organizations many pamphlets of

---

Northern Pacific Railroad, to accomplish which he gave time, money and land until he was quite impoverished. April 17th, 1875, General McCarver died. Mrs. McCarver, daughter of James and Polly (Cannon) McCoy, was granddaughter of James Cannon, last of Tennessee, but formerly of North Carolina, who fought in the Revolutionary War under Lighthorse Harry Lee. In 1790, according to the U. S. census, there were in North Carolina twenty-six Cannons who were heads of families. In Dobbs County were James Cannon, Sr., with three males and three females in his family, and also James Cannon, Jr., with two males and three females. One of these Cannons was undoubtedly Mrs. McCarver's grandfather, but which one cannot be told, and one of the females was unquestionably her mother. The census then gave but little information, the only person named in a family being the one assumed to be "the head." Dobbs County was so called after one of the royal Governors. When independence was achieved, the name was changed. The first Cannon known to have come to America was John, one of the Pilgrims, who was prevented from coming on the Mayflower by lack of room, one hundred being her full passenger-carrying capacity. Cannon came on the second vessel, the Fortune, a craft of 55 tons, with thirty-two other Puritans, arriving at New Plymouth Nov. 11th, 1621. He joined in the land division of 1623, when two acres on the sea shore were assigned to him and William Tench together. An "aker" per man was the ordinary allowance, as it was deemed desirable to keep the people close together as a matter of protection against the savages. The next Cannon to cross the Atlantic was also named John, who arrived in Virginia on the Abigail in 1622. When 20 years of age he was reported in the census, or "muster" as then called, of the Virginians, as being one of the "servants" of Christopher Woodward. It is quite likely that most of the numerous Cannons of North Carolina had their origin in John Cannon, the servant boy, who came over to Virginia two hundred eight-seven years ago, and it may be that some of them are represented in the line of John Cannon, the Pilgrim. Mrs. M. M. McCarver died May 14th, 1897.

descriptive and historical character, and has published several books, as "McCarver and Tacoma," "David S. and Catherine T. Maynard," and a dictionary of the Chinook Jargon.

He and his wife have always believed in the ownership of lands and of homes. In furtherance of this idea they have many lots in the two great Puget Sound cities, have built three dwellings, have an "addition" to Seattle, and own two structures of historic interest, one being the house (built by them) occupied as an assay office in Seattle by the U. S. Government since the opening of that establishment in 1898, and the other being the McCarver residence (built in 1868-69), the oldest habitable house in the city of Tacoma.

GENEALOGY

IN the genealogical record following completeness is attempted only in the cases of those in the direct family line. It has been impossible to obtain all information desired in doing this, in a number of cases names being partly or wholly missing, and in other cases exact dates of births, deaths and marriages. Many of the records from which information found in this volume has been derived are of church character, and, while accurate so far as the church is concerned, do not give dates of births but rather of baptisms, nor dates of deaths but of funerals instead. In the latter case the variation is not great, of course, but in the births and baptisms it sometimes is weeks, months and years. As a rule, also, less was recorded of the women than of the men, making it difficult or impossible in some cases to tell either who they or their families were. In what follows there is some repetition of what has gone before, but not enough to be serious or objectionable.

ANANIAS and John Conkling are first reported in Nottingham, England. They were born not far from the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is abundant reason for supposing they were brothers. It has been impossible for the compiler to tell which was the elder of the two. John was married first, six years, but Ananias died first, twenty-seven years. Both were married in St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, Ananias on the 23d of February, 1631, his wife being Mary Launder. John had a son born at Nottingham in 1634. The next report of them is at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638. Between these two times the brothers and their families came to America. They lived at Salem until about 1650, when they removed to the east end of Long Island, John preceding Ananias in the migration. For a time they dwelt at Southold, but Ananias soon changed to

Easthampton, and later John went to Huntington. There is reason for believing that Susan Conkling, who was admitted to the Salem church in 1650, was the second wife of Ananias, but whether she was the mother of any of his children cannot be told. If she were his wife, Ananias was the first Conkling married in America. His children were John, Cornelius, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Lewis and Hester. Ananias died at Easthampton in 1657.

BENJAMIN, son of Ananias and Mary (Launder) Conkling, was born at Salem in 1641. He is said to have been the first Conkling born in America. He went with the family to Southold and Easthampton, and at the latter place he became a useful and influential citizen, a substantial property owner and taxpayer, and for a number of years Justice of the Peace. His wife was Hannah, daughter of John Mulford. Their four children, all born at Easthampton, were John, Eliakim, Benjamin and Ananias. Benjamin Conkling died Feb. 3d, 1709, "about noon," as recorded by Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, and his wife, Feb. 4, 1712, the same authority testifying that "Mrs. Hannah Conkline widow died about two in ye morning. I think between 60 and 70 years old." Huntting's church records are of inestimable value to genealogists, covering the years between 1696 and 1746, and entering quaintly and remarkably into personal and peculiar matters. For instance, April 2, 1711, appears the reported death of "a daughter of B. Conkling, aged about 6 years, died in night about bed time." The child of Samuel Parsons was recorded as "ye first baptised in ye alley by ye deacon's seat after ye pulpit was raised and ye deacon's seat put up." Cornelius Conkling's child was "ye first baptised in ye new meeting house," and Sam Parsons was "ye first person that owned the covenant in ye new meeting house." In recording the death of a little grand daughter the good man added the pathetic comment that "she was an extraordinary pleasant child to me and all others." When it is borne in mind that he recorded 362 marriages, 362 accessions to the church, 646 deaths and 1359 baptisms, with careful particulars as to dates, numbers, names of relatives, causes and places, with frequent curious and entertaining remarks, the worth of his work to people of all future time will be easily seen.

ANANIAS, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Mulford) Conkling, was born in 1672, and was married to Hannah Ludlow probably in the year 1700. In common with other relatives he took his turn at serving the people, he being Constable a number of years. From the church records it is plain that he was very religious. He "owned the covenant," as reported by Rev. Nathaniel Huntting, on the 1st of July, 1701. His ten children were all taken by him to the church for baptism while infants, beginning with Bethiah June 1st, 1701, followed in turn by Henry, Nathan, Ananias, Samuel, Lemuel, Benjamin and Hannah, twins, Daniel and Josiah, the latter July 23d 1721. All these children lived to maturity, and all survived their father but one, Samuel, who died at the age of 25 years. Bethiah married a man named Hicks, and Hannah a man named Barnes. The demise of the father is thus told by the faithful church historian: "March 1, 1740—Ananias Conkling, Senr., died about one of ye clock in morning aged 67 years 6 months." His wife survived him, and in the will was duly cared for with the nine children. The son Nathan was executor of the will, which was probated on the 26th of August, 1740. The tombstone of Ananias bears this modest inscription: "Here Lies the Body of Mr. Ananias Conkling who died March ye 1 1740 in the 68 year of his age."

DANIEL, son of Ananias and Hannah (Ludlow) Conkling, was baptised Feb. 16, 1718. He was the ninth child. Abigail Davis, born 1725, became his wife in 1745. Their children were Abigail, Bathsheba, Cleopatra, Abigail, Mary, Hannah, Daniel, Catherine, Elizabeth and Davis. The first born died Feb. 19, 1753; hence, the second Abigail, born about that time. Daniel Conkling was one of the men who signed the Easthampton declaration of freedom, and of loyalty to the American Colonies and Congress, more than fourteen months before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. He and his wife belonged to the church. He was the first of a long list of Daniel Conklings. She was the daughter of John Davis and Puah (Reeves) Davis, who were married July 3d, 1706. Mr. Davis was the son of a John Davis who came over from England in the Seventeenth Century, and who, with his family, settled at Easthampton after some residence in one or two of the Colonies to the north. There the mother died in 1704 and the father in 1705.

Young John Davis was first married to Susanna Osborn, in 1703, but she died in 1704. John Davis appears on the old Easthampton records as a weaver. It was desirable in 1748 to buy about nine thousand acres (the transactions being known as the Montauk Purchases), for the common good, the lands to be used as pasturage, to be controlled by the Town Trustees. The efforts were accomplished at a cost of about one dollar an acre, all the townspeople joining, their contributions ranging from about $3 to $250 per man, widow or estate, each family being represented. In the conclusion of the transaction, and the division of the shares, John Davis was one of the Committee members, the other three being Nathaniel Baker, Thomas Chatfield and Cornelius Conkling. Mrs. John (Puah Reeves) Davis died Dec. 24th, 1747, in her 74th year, and he died Aug. 3d, 1766, in his 91st year, as headstones in the Easthampton cemetery testify. He left his property to his various heirs, the property including a considerable number of books of history and divinity. His son-in-law, Daniel Conkling, was one of the executors of the will. Abigail (Davis) Conkling died May 24, 1795; Daniel, her husband, Oct. 26, 1800, in his 83d year.

DANIEL, son of Daniel and Abigail (Davis) Conkling, their seventh child, was born Nov. 26th, 1757, at Easthampton. When the relations between the mother country and the American Colonies became strained, he gave prompt adherence and support to the latter. One of the first defensive organizations was Col. David Mulford's Regiment in Suffolk County, in 1775. Commissioned in Capt. David Fithen's Company of that regiment was Daniel Conkling as Ensign Sept. 13th, 1775. There were two other Daniels there at the time, one the father of young Daniel, and the other, a relative, born in 1737. One of these three was the Ensign referred to, but which one the writer is unable to say. As Ensign was the lowest grade of commissioned officer, below Lieutenant in rank, it hardly seems possible that men of forty, fifty or sixty years of age would be so chosen, and that it is much more likely that young Daniel of 18 years was the Ensign in the Fourth Company of the Second Battalion of Suffolk County. However that may be, the service in that case was not of much moment, not nearly so serious as that in Col. James Holmes Fourth Regiment of the Line, in which Daniel

Conkling was soon after enrolled as a private. One of the officers in this Regiment in 1780 and 1781 was the third John Davis of Easthampton, he being Major at that time. He was the elder brother of Mrs. Abigail Conkling, and the uncle of Young Daniel. He was unable to endure the trials, troubles and horrors of the war, and became deranged, being mustered out on that account, and soon after died. At least one of the local chronicles report his wife, Puah, appointed administrator of his estate in 1784. If this was correct, she must have been a second wife, as he and Katherine Talmage were married Dec. 31st, 1744. Daniel Conkling, in going west with Washington's army, was in some way, probably, released from the Line, and at once entered the Orange County Militia, serving in Capt. Phineas Rumsey's Company, and taking part in the battle at Fort Montgomery Oct. 6th, 1777. Near the close of the war he entered the First Regiment of Orange County Militia (Land Bounty Rights) under Major Zachariah Dubois and Col. Jesse Woodhull. Under this enlistment he later made application for State land. The writer is not positive that these four enlistments should all be credited to the one man, but the published war records lead irresistibly and almost conclusively in that direction. Jan. 17th, 1779, he married Susannah Roe, who was the daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah Roe, and granddaughter of Jonas Roe. Jonas Roe came from Scotland, settling at Florida, Orange County, in 1730, where two years later his son Nathaniel was born, he being one of fourteen children. The Nathaniel Roe place, acquired in 1751, is yet in the possession of the Roe family. Susannah (Roe) Conkling was born Jan. 28th, 1760. The children of herself and husband were Daniel, Susannah, Joseph, Abigail, Solomon, Julia, Sylvester, Maria, Hiram, Sally and Daniel S. After her death Daniel married again, his second wife being Hannah Brooks. They had no children. He died in 1819. Hannah (Brooks) Conkling survived her husband about twenty years.

SYLVESTER, son of Daniel and Susannah (Roe) Conkling, was born Dec. 20th, 1792. His first wife was Charity, daughter of William and Martha (Lamoreux) Reynolds, and granddaughter of John and Betsey (Tice) Lamoreux, she being born April 28th, 1790. Charity was married first to James Howell, they having two children. Her second marriage, to Sylvester Conk-

ling, was on July 6th, 1816. She died Dec. 13th, 1832. Their seven children were William R., Martha, Daniel S., Susan, Charity, Catherine and Louisa. Sylvester's second wife was Elizabeth R. Southerland, their marriage occurring Feb. 20th, 1834. They had four children—Elizabeth B., Andrew J., Hiram and Egbert S. Sylvester Conkling died March 26th, 1841, and his body was laid in the Presbyterian church yard at Seamanville, near Monroe, where also rest the remains of many others of his name, his friends and relatives, dating back a century and a quarter ago. His second wife died April 11th, 1878.

JOHN CASPER DOTTER, born in 1719, in Thuringia, Germany, was married in 1740 to Eva Maria Protzallerin. Their children were Andreas, Anna Maria, Anna Margaretha, Anna Margaretha, Anna Catherine, John Casper, twins, who died at birth, John Adam and Albrecht. John Casper Dotter, the husband and father, died in 1763, and Eva Maria, the wife and mother, married again, her second husband being Christopher Hoffman. She died in 1780.

ANDREAS, son of John Casper and Eva Maria (Protzallerin) Dotter, was born Aug. 8th, 1741. In 1765 he was married by Anna Maria Rohrig, daughter of John Rohrig, born Feb. 17th, 1743, from Mittelsinn, and they had thirteen children, as follows: John Casper, John Casper, John Andreas; these three and six others, all of whom died in early childhood. The four later children, who attained maturity, were Andreas, Magdalena, John Adam and Christiana Elizabeth Frederike.

CHRISTIANA ELIZABETH FREDERIKE, daughter of Andreas and Anna Maria (Rohrig) Dotter, was born in Thuringia, Dec. 7th, 1787. When fourteen or fifteen years of age, she came to America with her parents' family, and settled in Pennsylvania. June 30th, 1811, she married William Prosch. He was also a German, and was exactly one year older than his wife, the date of his birth being Dec. 7th, 1786. To them were born three daughters and seven sons, named George, William, Andrew, Adam, Martha, Charles, Charlotte, Christian, Anna Maria and John. William Prosch died at Newark, N. J., June 15th, 1863, and Christiana (Dotter) Prosch Feb. 17th, 1866.

CHARLES PROSCH, son of William and Christiana (Dotter) Prosch, grandson of Andreas and Anna Maria (Rohrig) Dotter, and great grandson of John Casper and Eva Maria (Protzallerin) Dotter, was born June 25th, 1820, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Jan. 15th, 1846, he and Susan Conkling were married. She, born March 6th, 1824, was the daughter of Sylvester and Charity (Reynolds) Conkling, of Orange County, New York, and by direct line was further descended as follows: From Daniel and Susannah (Roe) Conkling; Daniel and Abigail (Davis) Conkling; Ananias and Hannah (Ludlow) Conkling; Benjamin and Hannah (Mulford) Conkling, and Ananias and Mary (Launder) Conkling. She is also descended through Abigail (Davis) Conkling from John Davis, born in 1675, and Puah (Reeves) Davis, born in 1673, and further from his parents, John Davis and wife, an English couple who died at Easthampton in 1704 and 1705. Through Hannah Mulford, Mrs. Prosch's family line is traced at least to John Mulford, who was born about 1606, came to Massachusetts between 1630 and 1640, and about 1642 or 1643 settled at Southampton, Long Island. In 1649 he was one of the nine men who founded the town of Easthampton, of which for eighteen years he was Justice of the Peace, or Commissioner as sometimes called. It is not known who his first wife was, but she was the mother of Samuel, John, Mary and Hannah Mulford. His second wife was the widow of William Osborn, of Massachusetts, a well-to-do merchant. She was the mother of five Osborns but no Mulfords. Charles and Susan (Conkling) Prosch have been parents of four children, namely: James Wiley, Frederick, Thomas Wickham and Emma.

FREDERICK, son of Charles and Susan (Conkling) Prosch, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 7th, 1848. He was married Jan. 1st, 1869, to Helen Mar Elder, born May 23d, 1848, daughter of Alfred R. and Martha P. (Ross) Elder, and granddaughter of Matthew Henry and Elizabeth (McPherson) Elder of Kentucky and Virginia. They had four children, as follows: Wells Chester, Susan Pearl, Mabel Alice and Grace Cecilia. He died Aug. 24th, 1901. Wells Chester Prosch and Bessie Hauser were married in 1892, and have had two children—Charles Leland and Dorothy.

THOMAS WICKHAM, son of Charles and Susan (Conkling) Prosch, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2d, 1850. Sept. 12th, 1877, he was married, his wife being Virginia, born April 17th, 1851, daughter of Morton Matthew and Julia Ann (McCoy) McCarver, granddaughter of Joseph and Betsey (Morton) McCarver, of Kentucky, and great granddaughter of James McCarver, of North Carolina; and, on the mother's side, granddaughter of James and Polly (Cannon) McCoy, of Missouri and Tennessee, great granddaughter of James Cannon of North Carolina, and further supposed to be a descendant of either John Cannon, the Pilgrim of 1621, or of John Cannon, the Virginian of 1622. Their children, six in number (descended from English, Irish, Scotch, French, Dutch and German ancestors) were named Julia, Edith Gratia, Arthur Morton, Genevieve, Beatrice and Phoebe.

INDEX OF EVENTS AND PLACES

Page

Across Darien Isthmus in 1855....92
Adventure with a Goose....69
Albany, N. Y....52
Alta California and other San Francisco Papers....94
Amagansett, L. I....34
America....7, 9, 12, 15, 26, 44, 51, 84, 90, 114, 122, 124, 125, 129
American Women, Heroism of....59
Anniversary of Southold, 250th....17, 19
Appointments as Public Printer....100, 116
Aspinwall, now Colon....92
Assessments of the first Long Islanders....24, 33
Bankrupt Newspaper, Purchase of....94
Beardstown, Illinois....86
Beginnings of a great City....109
Bloomingdale....80, 87, 91
Boston....7, 12, 14, 37
Brandywine....64
Brooklyn....14, 75, 80, 90, 92, 115, 116, 130, 131
Burlington, Iowa, founding of....120
California, to, in 1893....92
Canada....35, 51, 58, 104
Census, of New York State....62
Census, of Orange County....62
Census, of Shelter Island....42
Census, United States, of 1790....64, 120, 122
Cheesecocks Patent....70
Children, Three Sets in One Family....26
Churches, at Nottingham, Southold, Easthampton, Shelter Island, Seamanville, Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle....12, 13, 17, 38, 41, 67, 105, 107, 109, 120, 124, 129
Church Records, quaint, interesting, valuable....125
Citizens of many occupations....118, 120
Clintons, the, British and American....51
Confederate Army, Drafted in....90
Conkling Point....36
Conkling, the Name....10
Connecticut....15, 16, 22, 37, 43
Convention, Constitutional, at Monterey....121
Courts of Seventeenth Century....24
Court Martialed, Acquitted "with honor"....64
Coytesville, New Jersey....90
Deaths in the Prosch Family....115, 117, 118, 120, 129
Declaration of Independence, Shelter Island....43
Deed, of 1683....23
Delaware Valley....59
Deranged Army Officer....128
Deserted the Confederacy....90
Dobbs County, N. C., change of name....122
Dotter Family Record....80
Documents, old and interesting....70
Double Pensioner, a....77
Drowned in the Hudson River....91
Dutchess County....63
Easthampton....15, 16, 28, 30, 31, 34, 36, 40, 62, 125, 127, 130
Easthampton vs. Southampton....31, 37
Eleven Grants of Public Land to One Man....28
England....7, 9, 13, 16, 21, 22, 26, 32, 68, 115, 126
Epitaphs in Long Island Cemeteries....18, 26, 38, 42, 126
Estates, of the Conklings....29, 42, 64
Europe....80
European Ancestry, much mixed....131
Express, the New York....83
Family of 21 Boys....69

Page
Family of Patriots, Three Generations in the War....64
Famous Newspaper Publishers and Writers....85
Flushing, N. Y. 23
Fordham, N. Y. 14
Forts—Amsterdam, Clinton, Frontenac, James, Montgomery, Steilacoom, Nisqually 21, 22, 31, 52, 55, 65, 95, 99, 128
Founder of Four Cities, M. M. McCarver....120, 121
Fourteen-year-old Girl Goes from Home to Learn Trade....75
Frankfort, Germany 84
Fraser River Gold Discovery....96
Freemen, Freeholders, Citizens....12, 13, 22, 36, 38, 43
Galveston, Texas 90
Gardiner's Island and Bay 15, 30, 39
Genealogy 10, 68, 71, 80 124
Gift from an Appreciative Congregation....107
Glass Works, in Salem....9
Golden and Glowing Tales of Puget Sound....95
Goshen, N. Y. 58, 63, 64
Go West Movement, Inauguration of....61
Hampton, Mass. 16
Hard Times Succeed the Good....97
Harrisburg, Oregon 100
Hartstein Island, Mason County....93
Herald, Puget Sound, Newspaper....96, 97, 100, 116
Holland 21, 56, 65
Horton house, the old....17, 18
Houston, Texas 91
Hudson River....52, 57, 61, 91
Huntington, L. I. 16, 21, 23, 25, 30, 125
Illinois in the 1830s....86
Imprisoned for Loyal Sentiments....90
India 80
Indians, of Long Island and Elsewhere....
....8, 14, 15, 22, 23, 29, 31, 37, 40, 52, 56, 63, 66, 75, 121
Iowa 120, 121
Jaunt 75 years ago to Illinois....85
Kingston, Jamaica 92
Kentucky....117, 120, 130, 131
Lancaster County, Penn. 80, 81, 84, 130
Land Bounty Rights 49
Land Dispute at Huntington....21, 30
Land Grants at Salem and Elsewhere....11, 28
Land Troubles at Easthampton....31
Lexington 37, 117
Lincoln's Acquaintance and Friend, A. R. Elder....118
Linnton, a part of Portland, Oregon, founding of....121
Logging Camp, from, to Printing Office....100
London 7, 115
Long Island 12, 15, 17, 26, 39, 62, 124
Loss of a bright young Life....115
Loss of an Earned Pension....70
Lot Purchase, profitable....113
Louisiana 87
Loyalty to the Colonies, Easthampton's....37, 126
Manhattan Island 62, 80
Marriage Promise Joke, Honored and Kept....67
Maid Servant Married Son of the Family....81, 84
Massachusetts....7, 13, 16, 28, 37, 43, 130
Mercantile Venture, a 100
Military Excursion on Puget Sound....99
Military Matters 200 Years Ago....35
Minnesota 75
Missouri 87, 121, 131
Mistaken for Greeley, and Killed....67
Mobbed as an Abolitionist....69
Money Panic of 1873....109
Monroe, N. Y. 66, 70, 74, 76, 129
Montauk Purchases 38, 127
Monuments in Contrast 42
Morse, S. F. B. 90
Moore house, the old 18
Murder, of William Bull....66
Names, Repetition of 24, 27, 46
Naval Forces, New York, of....47
Neversink Valley, N. Y. 59
Newburg, N. Y. 53
Newcastle, Delaware River 84

Page
New England 9, 13, 22, 30
New Haven, Conn. 16, 17
New Jersey 62, 77, 81
New Netherlands 16, 21
New Orleans 87
Newspaper Apprenticeship 83
Newspaper Ridden Town 105
Newton, L. I. 23
New Year's Day, March 25th 11
New York, City 14, 51, 52, 59, 62, 74, 85, 90, 115, 121
New York, State 16, 37, 55, 62, 68, 74, 114
New Yorkers, Patriotic Spirit of 49
North Carolina 37, 120, 122, 131
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 8, 10, 13, 26, 124
Numerous Enlistments of Daniel Conkling 128
Ohio 86
Olympia 95, 97, 100, 105, 117, 119
Orange County, N. Y. 35, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 62, 63, 66, 70, 87, 128, 130
Orange County in the War 49, 54, 63
Oregon City 119, 121
Oyster Bay, L. I. 21, 22
Outrage upon Henry Reynolds and Family 57
Pacific Coast 75, 84, 94, 114, 116, 119
Pacific Tribune, first Daily Paper in Olympia and Tacoma 100, 104, 109, 113, 116
Panama 93
Paris 65
Passaic, N. Y. 86
Peekskill, N. Y. 57
Pennsylvania 30, 66, 80, 84, 129
Pension Papers of William Reynolds 54
Pensions for Revolutionary Soldiers 47, 50
Persecution of the Colonists 32, 33
Philadelphia 37, 43, 66, 84, 86, 126
Pierce County 97
Pilsbury, Captain 13
Pioneer of Six States—Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, California, Idaho, Washington 120
Pioneer, Historian, Public-Spirited Citizen 112
Pioneer Life on Long Island 19, 33
Plymouth Colony 7, 15, 122
Point Defiance 99
Portland, Oregon 93, 117, 119, 121
Port Townsend 95, 104, 119
Printers' Wages $10 to $15 a Day 93
Prosch-Conkling Marriage in 1846 87
Publisher of three Newspapers 119
Puget Sound 85, 90, 93, 95, 99, 109, 115, 116, 119
Purchase of Newspaper Plant 100
Puritans and Pilgrims 8, 9, 29, 122
Quintet of Early Californians 104
Remarkable Marriages 26, 38, 66, 74
Removal to Seattle 109
Revolutionary Ancestors, five 121
Revolutionary Army Forces, Character of 47
Revolutionary War 13, 15, 55, 59
Rhode Island 30
Road Controversy—Gravesend vs. Flatbush 23
Roe, the U. S. galley 64
Rockland County 62, 70
Rossbach 84
Sacramento, operations of one of its Founders 121
Sag Harbor 39, 60
Sag Harbor, naval affairs at 60
Salem, town and colony 7, 13, 15, 17, 25, 26, 28, 124
Sale of the Pacific Tribune 113, 119
San Diego, Cal. 18
San Francisco 90, 93, 94, 115, 117
Santa Cruz, Cal. 99
Saratoga 53
Saybrook, Conn. 15
Schoolteachers, one of Tacoma's first 119
Scientific Instruments, makers of 90
Scotland 63, 128
Seabeck 95, 117
Seattle 95, 100, 104, 109, 119, 121
Setauket 16

Page
Shelter Island 30, 39
Ship Lost, the Manhattan 77
Silversmith and Brickmason Combined 117
Small boys made Printers 96
Social and other Activities, long years of 112
Soldiers of the Revolution, Compensation of 45
Soldiers Return—Dirty, Ragged and Lousy 56
Southampton, L. I. 16, 34, 130
Southold 13, 16, 17, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 39, 40, 62, 124, 125
Springfield, Illinois 86
Steamer John L. Stephens 93
Steilacoom 95, 97, 99, 115, 121
Stony Farm, of John Brooks 65
Store to Logging Camp, from 100
Storm, the Christmas or Conkling 36
St. Louis 87
St. Mark's Parish Meeting and Resolutions 109
Suffolk County, N. Y. 20, 35, 39, 43, 44, 66, 127
Sullivan County, N. Y. 58, 59
Tacoma 99, 106, 109, 118, 119, 121
Tacoma, Removal to 106
Territorial Newspapers, increase of 96, 105
Texas 90
The Dalles, Oregon 104
Thuringen, Thuringia 80, 92, 129
Town Platting, extensive work 120
Turkey Gobbler, the lost 108
Turner, N. Y. 77
Tuxedo, N. Y. 70
Ulster County 51, 63
Unfortunate Venture in Farming 94
United States 36, 49, 70, 77, 80, 115
Valentine of 1843 76
Valley Forge 64
Vancouver 96
Vashon Island 99
Vermont 37
Victoria, B. C. 104, 116
Virginia 30, 43, 122, 130
Voted for Harrison in 1840, for Taft in 1908 84
Walla Walla 104
War of American Revolution 47, 49
War of 1812, Service in 69
Washington City 104
Washington Territory and State 84, 94, 96, 97, 114
Webb brothers, two Giants 66
Well Meant Advice Happily Disregarded 100
Weymouth, England 7
Westchester County 14, 35, 62, 63
Whaling, at Easthampton 36
West Point 50, 66
Whatcom, now Bellingham 95
Wilkes Exploring Expedition 92
Wills, the Conkling, Davis, Reynolds 25, 26, 27, 64, 72, 127
Wonderful Changes in the World of the past Century 114
Yorktown, Siege of 52

INDEX OF PERSONS

Page

Abernethy, Governor....121
Ackerly, Robert....17
Allen, Frank A....92
Allsaebrook, Elizabeth 13, 41
Andros, Governor....31
Anne, Queen....70
Arnold, Isaac....17, 20
Baker, Col. E. D....118
Baker, Nathaniel....126
Baker, Thomas....28, 31, 36, 37
Balch, Lafayette....95
Baldwin, Colonel....49
Bancker, Gerard....55
Barnes, Isaac....38
Barnes, Joshua....28
Beach, Moses Y....85
Benedict, Sally....68
Benedict, Thomas....19
Bennett, James Gordon....85
Bishop, Daniel....33
Bishop, Nathaniel....33
Blaine, James G....69
Bond, Robert....28
Bonnell, Chas. R....107
Bonnet, Edward....40
Borghausen, Margaret....92
Bowditch, Joel....40
Bowditch, John....40
Brewster, Lieut. Henry....54
Brinley, Grissel....40
Brockholtz, Governor....37
Brook, Lord....15
Brooks, Elizabeth....75
Brooks, Erastus....83
Brooks, Hannah....65, 128
Brooks, James....83, 85
Brooks, John....63, 65, 67, 73
Brooks, John, Jr....65, 68, 75
Brooks, William R....72
Brown, Daniel....40
Brown, Jonathan....40
Brown, Richard....40
Brown, Walter....40
Buckalew, Julia A....121
Budd, John....17, 19, 24
Buell, Samuel....38
Bull, Ebenezer....66
Bull, Hiram....74
Bull, Isaac....66, 72
Bull, John....63
Bull, Peter....63
Bull, Sarah Wells....66
Bull, William....66
Bull, William H. H....74
Burgoyne, General....51
Burnett, Matthew....35
Burnett, Peter H....120
Cady, Robert....32
Calhoun, Chairman....47
Campbell, Alexander....117
Cannon, James....122, 131
Cannon, John....122, 131
Cantene, Daniel....49

Page

Carpenter, Georgie Thompson...76
Carpenter, John H....76
Carter, John....40
Case, Henry....19
Casey, Lieut. Thos. L....99
Chatfield, Thomas, 28, 32, 36, 37, 127
Clark, M....55
Clay, Henry....85
Clinton, Charles....51
Clinton, Dewitt....52
Clinton, George....51
Clinton, Henry....51
Clinton, James....51
Cockrane, John....54
Collins, Martha....40
Conkling, Aaron....46, 48
Conkling, Abigail.24, 38, 66, 126, 128
Conkling, Abraham....35, 38, 46, 47, 49, 62
Conkling, Ananias....8, 12, 28, 29, 35, 37, 38, 46, 62, 64, 124, 125, 126, 130
Conkling, Andrew J....77, 129
Conkling, Anna....26
Conkling, Augustus M....69
Conkling, Barnabas....64
Conkling, Bathsheba....126
Conkling, Benjamin....12, 14, 29, 32, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 46, 48, 62, 125, 126, 130
Conkling, Bethiah....19, 126
Conkling, Caesar....13
Conkling, Captain....60
Conkling, Capt. Samuel....14
Conkling, Casper....62
Conkling, Catherine...77, 126, 129
Conkling, Charity....14, 71, 73, 76, 128, 129, 130
Conkling, Cleopatra....126
Conkling, Colonel....36
Conkling, Cornelius....12, 13, 28, 34, 35, 37, 38, 125, 127
Conkling, Daniel....13, 38, 46, 48, 49, 55, 62, 63, 64, 67, 122, 126, 127, 128, 130
Conkling, Daniel S....64, 67, 74, 75, 128
Conkling, David....13, 29, 35, 36, 38, 43, 46, 47, 64
Conkling, Davis....126
Conkling, Delia....35
Conkling, Deliverance....35
Conkling, Ebenezer....38, 46, 47
Conkling, Edward....38, 46, 48, 60
Conkling, Egbert S....77, 129
Conkling, Eleazer....35, 38
Conkling, Elemuel....46
Conkling, Eliakim...29, 35, 37, 125
Conkling, Elias....38, 46
Conkling, Elisha....35, 38, 46
Conkling, Elizabeth..13, 26, 29, 126
Conkling, Elizabeth B....77, 129
Conkling, Emma....74

Page

Conkling, Enos.....64
Conkling, Ephraim.....35, 46, 49
Conkling Ezekiel.....46, 47
Conkling, Ezra.....46
Conkling, Gabriel.....46, 48, 62
Conkling, Gideon.....24, 35
Conkling, Gilbert 35
Conkling, Hannah.....38, 125, 126
Conkling, Harriet.....75
Conkling, Henry.....
19, 24, 38, 42, 43, 46, 47, 62, 126
Conkling, Hester.....12, 29, 125
Conkling, Higgins.....35, 46, 47
Conkling, Hiram...66, 77, 128, 129
Conkling, Isaac.....
.....35, 38, 46, 48, 62, 64, 69
Conkling, Israel.....46
Conkling, Jacob.....13, 24, 25,
29, 35, 38, 40, 46, 47, 48, 62, 64
Conkling, James.....41, 46
Conkling, Jedediah.....35, 38
Conkling, Jeremiah.....12,
29, 30, 31, 35, 37, 38, 46, 48, 125
Conkling, John.....
....8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24
25, 26, 29, 30, 35, 38, 40, 41, 46,
47, 48, 49, 50, 62,, 63, 69, 124, 125
Conkling, Jonathan G....38, 40, 64
Conkling, John L.....46, 48
Conkling, Joseph.....13, 14, 19,
24, 26, 35, 36, 38, 46, 48, 65, 128
Conkling, Joseph H.....46, 48, 63
Conkling, Joshua.....46, 62
Conkling, Julia.....66, 128
Conkling, Josiah 126
Conkling, Laurence.....46
Conkling, Lemuel.....46, 49, 126
Conkling, Lewis.....
12, 29, 35, 38, 41, 46, 48, 62, 125
Conkling, Lucretia 38
Conkling, Maria 66, 74, 128
Conkling, Martha.....74, 129
Conkling, Mary.....14
19, 24, 26, 29, 34, 38, 41, 47, 126
Conkling, Matthew..35, 46, 49, 62
Conkling, Matthias.....46, 48
Conkling, Mehitabel.....14
Conkling, Michael.....46, 48
Conkling, Mulford.....38
Conkling, Nancy.....19
Conkling, Nathan....35, 37, 38, 46
Conkling, Nathaniel.....46, 48, 64
Conkling, Nicholas.....46, 47
Conkling, Nicholas N....46, 47, 62
Conkling, Nicholas W.....46, 48
Conkling, Phoebe.....41
Conkling, Platt.....48
Conkling, Rachel.....24, 41
Conkling, Rebecca.....13
Conkling, Richard.....46, 47
Conkling, Roscoe.....19
Conkling, Samuel.....13,
14, 24, 37, 38, 46, 48, 53, 62, 126
Conkling, Sarah.....
.....24, 26, 38, 41, 66, 74, 128
Conkling, Sarah E.....75
Conkling, Selah.....46, 48
Conkling, Seth.....46
Conkling, Seven.....46
Conkling, Shadrach.....41, 43, 44
Conkling, Simon.....37, 38
Conkling, Sineus.....38, 42
Conkling, Solomon.....66, 128
Conkling, Stephen....46, 47, 48, 64
Conkling, Susan.....12,
19, 65, 75, 87, 125, 128, 129, 130
Conkling, Susannah Roe..65, 67, 77

Page

Conkling, Sylvanus.....46, 48
Conkling, Sylvester.....
.....56, 66, 67, 73, 74, 128, 130
Conkling, Temperance.....38
Conkling, Thomas.....13, 24,
35, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48, 53, 62
Conkling, T. Stoddard...46, 49, 63
Conkling, Timothy...13, 25, 46, 48
Conkling, Titus.....13, 46, 47
Conkling, William.....
.....13, 38,
46, 47, 48, 62, 63, 64, 69, 75, 77
Conkling, William R.....74, 129
Conkling, Zebulon.....38
Conkling, Zophar.....46
Connor & Kemble.....93
Corey, Jacob.....17, 20
Corwin, Matthias.....17
Corwin, Mrs. John.....59
Corwin, Thomas.....19
Crawford, Samuel L.....119
Cromwell, Oliver.....14, 30
Crook, Rebecca.....40
Curtis, Caleb.....40
Curry, Governor.....121
Damon, John F.....104
Davenport, John.....17
Davis, Abigail.....126, 130
Davis, Governor.....121
Davis, John.....126, 128, 130
Davis, Puah.....126, 128
Day, Ada.....91
Day, Alfred.....91
Day, George W.....91
Day, Mary.....91
Day, Millicent.....91
Dayton, Jacob.....32
Dayton, Robert.....32, 37
Denning, Margaret.....92
Denny, Mr.....50
Dering, Sylvester.....41
Delin A P.....116
Dewitt, Jacob.....50
Dickerson, Philemon.....19
Dixon, Capt. Thomas.....77
Dixon, Louise 76
Dixon, Minnie.....77
Dixon, Thomas.....77
Dixon, William.....77
Doolittle, Amzi 120
Dotter, Abram S.....83
Dotter, Adam.....81
Dotter, Albrecht.....80, 129
Dotter, Andreas.....80, 84, 92, 129
Dotter, Andrew.....81
Dotter, Anna Catherine....80, 129
Dotter, Anna Margaretha...80, 129
Dotter, Anna Maria.....80, 129
Dotter, Barbara.....81
Dotter, Casper.....83
Dotter, Christian.....81
Dotter Christiana E. F..80, 84, 129
Dotter, Henry.....81
Dotter, Johannes.....81
Dotter, John.....83
Dotter, John Adam.....80, 84, 129
Dotter, John Andreas.....81, 129
Dotter, John Caspar...80, 129, 130
Dotter, Magdalena.....84, 129
Dougan, Governor.....37
Drake, Jeremiah.....59
Dubois, Major Zachariah...63, 128
Eagan, Charles.....115
Earl, Mahala.....68
Eaton, Governor.....17
Edison, Thomas A.....90
Elder, Alfred R.....117, 130

Page

Elder, Elizabeth McPherson....117, 130
Elder, Helen Mar.....116, 130
Elder, Matthew H.....117, 130
Elwood, Antoinette.....77
Emmons, Harriet.....75
Endicott, John.....7
Engelhaubt, Magdalene.....81, 84
Field, John.....52
Fitchgerald, William.....73
Fithen, Capt. D.....127
Floyd, William.....48
Ford, Mr.....55
Forrest, or Farrett.....22, 39
Fowler, George.....72
Fox, George.....30
Frederick, Albert.....75
Frederick, Daniel.....75
Frederick, Frank.....75
Frederick, George.....75
Frederick, Jacob.....75
Frederick, Kate.....75
Frederick, Sylvester C.....75
Frederick, William.....75
Fremont, John C.....85
Galloway, James.....74
Gardiner, David.....15
Gardiner, Elizabeth.....15
Gardiner, John Lyon.....30
Gardiner, Lion or Lyon..15, 28, 40
Gardiner, Mary.....29
Garrison, C. K.....94
Gerow, Abigail J.....77
Gignoux, Elizabeth.....59
Gilman, Edward 40
Glover, Phoebe.....41
Glover, Samuel.....20, 40
Grant, President.....120
Greeley, Horace.....66, 85
Gregory, Samuel.....72
Griffin, Augustus.....59
Guilford, J. B.....99
Hains, Jonathan.....40
Halleck, Fitz Greene.....85
Hallock, Peter.....16
Hallock, William.....24
Halstead, Abraham.....72
Hamilton, William.....32
Hand, John.....28, 29
Hand, Stephen.....37
Hanson, Ackerson & Co.....121
Harney, Gen. W. S.....99
Harris, George W.....119
Harrison, Benjamin.....19, 85
Harrison, William H.....84
Hartstein, Captain.....92
Hathorn, Gen. John.....54
Hauser, Bessie.....130
Havens, Edward.....40
Havens, George.....40
Havens, John.....40
Havens, Jonathan.....40
Havens, Joseph.....40
Havens, Henry.....40
Hedges, Stephen.....33, 36
Hedges, William.....28
Henry, Dr. Anson G.....118
Henshaw, William.....14
Hewitt, Randall H.....100
Hicks, Urban E.....97
Higgins, David W.....104
Hillyer, Simon.....32
Hobart, Joshua.....27
Hobart, Josiah.....37
Hobson, John.....32, 40
Hoffman, Anna M. K.....80
Hoffman, Christopher.....80, 129
Hoffman, John Henry.....80

Page

Holmes, Col. James.....63, 127
Holmes, Obadiah.....8
Hopkins, Samuel.....40
Hopkins, William.....40
Horton, Alonzo B. E.....18
Horton, Barnabas.....16, 26
Horton, Caleb.....24
Horton, Dexter.....18
Horton, Dr. Geo. F.....16
Horton, John.....14
Horton, Jonathan.....18
Horton, Joseph.....14
Horton, Julius.....18
Horton, Sarah.....26
Howard, Mrs. Rebecca.....111
Howe, Daniel.....28
Howell, James.....67, 128
Howland, Charles.....92
Hubert, Rebekah.....25
Hudson, Jonathan.....40
Hudson, Samuel.....40
Hunt, Leigh S. J.....119
Huntting, Rev. Nathaniel.....34, 36, 125, 126
Hyland, Rev. P. E.....104
Jackson, General 59
James, Rev. Thomas..30, 31, 33, 37
Jenkins, Thomas.....92
Jennings, Mary A.....120
Jones, Eliphalet 25
Johnson, President.....99
Kelly, Benjamin.....57
Kieff, Daniel.....32
King, Gilbert.....72
King, Jonas.....73
King, Samuel.....40
King, William.....40
Knight, Charles M.....54
Knowling, John.....40
Knox, Henry, Secretary of War, 55
Kollerin, Anna M.....80
Lamoreux, Charity.....68
Lamoreux, Daniel.....68
Lamoreux, Elizabeth.....68
Lamoreux, Hannah.....68
Lamoreux, Isaac.....63,67
Lamoreux, John.....54, 56, 63, 67, 122, 129
Lamoreux, Joseph.....67
Lamoreux, Joshua.....68
Lamoreux, Luke.....67
Lamoreux, Martha..56, 68, 72, 128
Lamoreux, Peter.....67
Lamoreux, Phoebe.....68
Lamoreux, Robert.....68
Lamoreux, Susan.....68
Lamoreux, Thomas.....55, 68
Laughton, Mrs. John.....27
Launder, Mary.....12, 124, 130
Leary, John.....119
Lee, George W.....95
Lee, Lighthorse Harry.....122
Lenenton, Henry.....22
L'hommedieu, Sylvester.....40
Lincoln, President.....97, 118
Llwyd, Rev. J. P. D.....112
Loockermanns, Govert.....21, 23
Lord, Mehitabel.....118
Lord, Samuel.....41
Loughrey, Col. William.....54
Lounsbury, Mary.....66
Lovelace, Governor.....16, 31
Lowenthal, Sarah.....68
Lucas, Governor.....121
Ludington, Mr.....69
Ludlow, Hannah.....126, 130
Lundt, Capt. William.....77

Page

Mallman, Jacob E.....42
Mapes, Daniel.....65
Mapes, Job.....65, 75
Mapes, Thomas.....17
Marlin, John.....40
Marshall, Edmond.....11
Marshall, John.....64
Marshall, Thomas.....64
Martin, Rev. Charles.....90
Mayhew, Charles H.....92
Mayhew, Hannah M.....92
Mayhew, Herbert G.....92
Mayhew, John M.....92
Mayhew, Louise A.....92
Maxwell, Samuel L.....104
McCarver, Betsey M.....120, 131
McCarver, Gen. M. M.....
.....109, 120, 122, 131
McCarver, James.....120, 131
McCarver, Joseph.....120, 131
McCarver, Julia A....120, 122, 131
McCarver, Virginia.....119, 131
McCoy, James.....121, 131
McCoy, Polly Cannon.....12, 13
McCrellish, Frederick.....94
McElroy, Thornton F.....116
McKinley, William.....85
Mead, Ebenezer.....73
Micx, Marcq.....21
Miller, George.....29
Mills, Captain.....50
Monroe, James.....70
Moore, Rachel.....41
Moore, Richard.....14
Morris, Bishop.....107
Mott, Ed.....56
Mulford, Col. David.....127
Mulford, Hannah.....29, 125, 130
Mulford, John.....
...28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 37, 125, 130
Mulford, Louis.....36
Mulford, Mary.....130
Mulford, Mrs. Thomas.....29
Mulford, Samuel.....32, 37, 130
Murphy, John M.....97
Newell, William H.....104
Nicolls, Governor.....22, 31, 36, 40
Nicoll, Edward Holland.....20
Nicoll, William.....40
Noakes, Walter.....25
Norris, Oliver.....32
Osborne, John.....32, 36
Osborn, Mrs.....130
Osborn, Susanna.....127
Osborne, Thomas.....28, 32, 36
Osborne, William.....11
Pardee, James.....77
Parker, Abraham.....40
Parkinson, George.....115
Parsons, John.....32
Parsons, Henry.....36
Parsons, Samuel.....32, 125
Patton, Captain.....50
Payne, Cornelius.....40
Payne, Elisha.....40
Pearson, Robert L.....93
Penn, William.....30
Perkins, William.....33
Pickering, William.....118
Pillsbury, Captain.....13
Powles, John B.....109
Prosch, Adam.....91, 129
Prosch, Andrew.....90, 129
Prosch, Anna Maria.....92, 129
Prosch, Arthur M.....119, 131
Prosch, Beatrice.....120, 131

Page

Prosch, Charles.....
75, 81, 85, 90, 92, 99, 108, 129, 130
Prosch, Charles L.....130
Prosch, Charlotte.....91, 129
Prosch, Christian.....91, 129
Prosch, Christiana Dotter..92, 130
Prosch, Cyrus 90
Prosch, Dorothy.....130
Prosch, Edith G.....119, 131
Prosch, Emma.....115, 130
Prosch, Frederick..90, 96, 116, 130
Prosch, Genevieve....119, 120, 131
Prosch, George.....90, 129
Prosch, Grace C.....117, 130
Prosch, James W.....96, 115, 130
Prosch, John.....90, 129
Prosch, Julia.....119
Prosch, Mabel A.....117, 130
Prosch, Martha.....91, 129
Prosch, Mrs. H. M.....118
Prosch, Phoebe 120, 131
Prosch, Sarah.....90
Prosch, Susan..99, 105, 109, 114, 130
Prosch, Susan P.....117, 130
Prosch, Thomas W...119, 130, 131
Prosch, Wells Chester....117, 130
Prosch, William..80, 84, 90, 92, 129
Protzallerin, Eva Maria.....
.....80, 129, 136
Putnam, General.....52
Raymond, Henry J.....85
Reeves, Puah.....126, 130
Reynolds, Caleb.....57
Reynolds, Charity.....
.....56, 68, 72, 129, 130
Reynolds, Daniel.....68
Reynolds, David.....71,73
Reynolds, Elizabeth.....71
Reynolds, Henry.....57, 71
Reynolds, John.....53
Reynolds, Joseph.....71
Reynolds, Mary.....71
Reynolds, Mahala Earl.....65, 68
Reynolds, Mrs. Henry.....57
Reynolds, Phoebe.....57
Reynolds, Reuben.....71
Reynolds, Sarah..65, 68, 71, 72, 75
Reynolds, Thomas.....68, 72, 74
Reynolds, William.....
53, 54, 56, 65, 67, 68, 71, 122, 128
Reynolds, William, Jr.....
.....68, 70, 72, 74, 75
Richardson John.....32
Ringgold, Cadwalader.....93
Roblin, Edward.....57
Rodgers, Stephen.....32
Roe, Capt. Nathaniel.....
.....63, 64, 122, 128
Roe, Daniel.....63
Roe, Capt. Jesse.....64
Roe, John.....63, 64
Roe, Jonas.....63, 64, 122, 128
Roe, Jonas, Jr.....63
Roe, Nathaniel.....63
Roe, Susanna.....64, 128, 130
Roe, Timothy.....63
Roe, Wickham 66
Roe, William.....63
Rogers, E. R.....116
Rogers, James.....40
Rohrig, Anna Maria....80, 92, 129
Rohrig, John.....84, 129
Roosevelt, Theodore.....85
Rose, Robert.....28
Ross, Martha P.....117, 130
Rumrill, Major C. H.....99
Rumsey, Phineas.....55, 63, 128

Page

Russell, Thomas....40
Salmon, William....26
Sample, William W....77
Say, Lord....15
Schellinger, William....36
Scott, Bishop....119
Scott, Winfield....85
Scudder, Thomas....11
Second, James D....73
Seely, Josiah....73, 74
Seward, William H....19
Shepard, Charles E....112
Sherry, Samuel....32
Shuit, Charles....77
Shuit, Emma....77
Shuit, Joseph....77
Shuit, Mary Louise....77
Shuit, Morgan....77
Shuit, Theodore....77
Shuit, William....77
Silvester, Wm....25
Smith, Capt. Francis....53
Smith, Claudius....58
Smith, Ezra L....100
Smith, Henry....35
Smith, Hopkins....72
Smith, James....72
Smith, Lydia....66
Smith, Richard....30
Smith, William....35
Southerland, Andrew....71
Southerland, Catherine B....71
Southerland, Charles....71
Southerland, Elizabeth R...71 129
Southerland, Henry W....71
Southerland, James R....71
Southerland, Kate B....71
Southerland, Marie....71
Southerland, Rachel....71, 74
Southerland, Sally C....71
Southerland, Sarah R....74
Southerland, William....71, 74
Southwick, Lawrence....8, 11
Starr, Lewis M....121
Starr, Susanna....14
Starr, Robert....14
Starr, Sarah....14
Starr, Hannah....14
Steel, James....121
Stevens, Daniel....74
Stewart, James P....119
Stirling, Earl of....15, 22, 39
Storrs, Rev. Dr....19
Stretton, John....28
Sunderland, Katherine....26
Sunderland, Matthew....22, 26
Sweezy, John....19
Sylvester, Brinley....40
Sylvester, Nathaniel....39

Page

Taft, William H....85
Talmage, Katherine....128
Talmage, Thomas....28, 37
Taylor, Bayard....85
Taylor, Zachary....85
Tench, William....122
Terry, Richard....17
Thomas, Joseph....50
Thomson, Thomas....28
Thompson, Frank Horton....76
Thompson, George W....76
Thompson, Georgie....76
Thompson, Nathaniel....74, 76
Thompson, Mary E....76
Thompson, Sarah Horton....76
Tice, Betsey....56, 67, 128
Torrey, Thomas....40
Tucker, Egbert H....99
Tucker, Mrs. E. H....99
Tuthill, Abigail....27
Tuthill, Henry....19, 40
Tuthill, John....17, 27, 40
Tuthill, Noah....40
Tyler, Silas and Paul....50
Underhill, Capt. John....19
Vail, Jeremiah, Jr....20
Vail, Samuel....40
Vreeland, Arthur M....92
Wales, Blake....59
Washington, Gen. George....47, 56, 62, 115, 128
Waters, Abel....91
Waters, Abel N....91
Waters, Frank....91
Waters, Henry....91
Waters, Matthew....91
Webb, Charles....72
Webb, James W....85
Webb, Samuel....66
Welles, William....16, 19
Wheeler, John....37
White, Hezekiah....49
White, Simpson S....120
Wilkes, Capt. Charles....93
Willis, Nathaniel P....85
Wilson, Daniel....66, 75
Winthrop, John....7
Wood, Elizabeth....25
Wood, Jonas....21
Woodhull, Col. Jesse....48, 49, 53, 54, 128
Wright, Col. George....99
Wright, J....51
York, Duke of....40
Young, Mary....40
Young, Thomas....40
Youngs, Gideon....40
Youngs, John....16, 19

2112 206

FAM
CON-5